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Address

Delivered at the New White Department of the House of Refuge, on June 1st, 1854, in Celebration of the opening of that Department of the Institution for the Reception of Inmates,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY,

WILLIAM BIGLER,

Governor of Pennsylvania.

ADDRESS.

Gentlemen Managers of the House of Refuge—

LADIES, GENTLEMEN: The invitation, so kindly extended to me, to participate in the ceremonies of this occasion, I have accepted with diffidence. Surrounded by the cares, responsibilities, and labors incident to official station, I have had but little time to devote to the important and pleasing task which your partiality has assigned me. To these circumstances I must appeal to plead my apology with you for a feeble and imperfect performance of the obligation I have assumed. Indeed, the general design, the organic features, and the varied details of this institution, together with its practical workings, are suggestive of such vast considerations, and the topics presented for discussion are so prolific of useful thought, that the work, though "a labor of love," might deter one from attempting its performance, however ample his time and opportunities.

The discovery of the sources and causes of crime, and every species of immorality that degrades the social and moral condition of our race; the arrangement and adaptation of preventive and remedial agencies to mitigate these evils; the nature and degree of punishment that should be inflicted upon offenders against the peace and order of society and the rights of individuals, are problems which have, within the last half century, to a greater extent perhaps than in any former age, occupied the attention and commanded the best efforts of the statesmen and philanthropist. That much good has resulted from these humane and benevolent efforts, must be obvious; but that there is still a mighty work to be done, if not a growing task, is equally true.

Complain, however, as we may, of human depravity, and the vitiated state of society in many of its phases, the gratifying truth is nevertheless apparent, that the condition of man is undergoing a silent, though mighty and happy change. The greatest agency in this work is Christianity. Its benign influence, diffusing itself into all the pursuits of life, aided by the wonderful inventions of mind, which have so materially contributed to social and commercial intercourse, is doing for man what ages of Paganism failed to accomplish. The contrast presented by society developed under the auspices of Christianity, and that created by the best forms of heathenism, will well sustain the truth of this assumption, as well as manifest the divinity and power of that pure religion taught by our Saviour. In the most brilliant periods of Grecian and Roman rule, civilization never approached the standard of that we now enjoy; and our special gratitude is due to Him who rules the destiny of nations, for the inestimable blessings thus conferred upon his creatures.

Where, indeed, in all the dark ages of Paganism, can be found the record of a scene like this? A nation or city devoted to the reformation and moral welfare of man! To the mitigation of human suffering! To the elevation of man from the degradation of vice, of crime, and infamy, to the dignity of virtue and usefulness! Temples and triumphal arches were, it is true, reared and dedicated to the victor in battle, but seldom if ever were institutions established for the alleviation of human distress. If ever suffering humanity received a tribute from Paganism, it was in the form of popular enthusiasm over the agonies of the dying gladiator, and not in the effort to supply remedies for the moral evils which beset our race.

Unlike this dark spirit, Christianity comes as a harbinger of peace and virtue, to liberate and humanize, not to enslave and degrade. Its divine mission is to elevate and improve the condition of man upon earth, and to point his way, to a happy future. If at times its march has been slow, or impeded by ignorance and intolerance, its ultimate triumph is not the less certain and enduring. Its mighty impress is visible upon all our social and civil institutions. It is manifested in the beautiful and costly temples of worship that adorn your city; in your schools and colleges; in your asylums for the relief of the widow and orphan; in your institutions for the deaf and dumb, the imbecile and idiotic.—We feel and see it in the stillness and repose of the weekly Sabbath; we hear it in the sound of the church-going bell, and we witness it here to-day, in the magnificent effort you have made to carry into practical operation its principles of pure benevolence. Free as the air we breathe and separated from all alliance with the state, its spirit pervades society, and sheds its healing influence through all our institutions, and thus metes out improved degrees of civilization.

In the great work of preventing crime; of dispelling ignorance; of inculcating correct moral principles; of elevating the social and moral condition of man; of eradicating from society those diseases that deprave our race, and so fatally attack the young and unwary; many may become discouraged, because their efforts are not crowned with immediate and entire success. This should not be. The hope that centres itself on the entire extirpation of evil has not been wisely fixed. The expectation is neither natural nor philosophic. Perfection in human society, prior to the millenium, has not been promised. Besides, it should not be forgotten that, in the proclivity to error which marks the human career, there is an agency whose origin is not in earthly institutions. The sad inheritance of our apostacy furnishes the powerful tendency in our nature to evil. It is peculiar to no age, or nation, or class; nor is it the exclusive heritage of ignorance and destitution, but rather the fatal possession of all—the learned and affluent—the ignorant and debased. It is the moral disease of our common humanity; the great fountain from whence flow the turbid streams of sorrow and crime, which corrupt society. For this moral disease, we must point to the remedial influences of a pure religion.—We know of no other complete and efficacious remedy. Human philosophy, it is true, has, in different ages, attempted the task; but its plans have ever proved chimerical and abortive.—Leaving for the present the consideration of such instrumentalities for the prevention or suppression of crime as belong appropriately to the Christain philanthropist, let us take a hasty glance at those which legislators have employed.

The history of criminal jurisprudence establishes the fact that, until the latter part of the last century, neither mercy for the offender, nor measures of any description for his reformation, formed a part of the penal codes of Europe, or of those of the American colonies. The spirit of vengeance pervaded them. Were it discovered that a given species of offence or crime was on the increase, laws more sanguinary were at once adopted. If the whipping-post, the treadmill, the dungeon, and banishment seemed to have lost their terrors, the scaffold was substituted, and culprits were swept by scores from the face of the earth. But little, if any discrimination was made between offences resulting from ignorance and misguided destitution, and crimes committed by the hardened and desperate villain. An offence of wayward youth, which at this day, and in our country, would consign the juvenile perpetrator to a House of Refuge or Reformatory School, at the time would have been punished by a cruel corporal infliction, or banishment, if not by death. But with all this severity crime increased. The offender appeared to feel a pride, if not a sense of resentment, in defying the vengeance of the law.

This excessive severity of the penal code, however, has happily been mitigated, in most of the countries of Christendom. The dungeon and the scaffold have to some extent given way to milder and more just forms of punishment.—And systems have been adopted, having in view the reformation of the offender. This is especially the case in our own favored land.

But our attention is called to the particular occasion of this meeting, *to the House of Refuge*. Of the many agencies devised by the wise, the patriotic, and the humane, for the protection of society, the prevention of crime, and the relief of the unfortunate, there is none which more forcibly commends itself to our admiration and support. For myself, I must be permitted to say, I can scarcely find language to express the delight and confidence which a somewhat minute examination into its design and practical operation has excited in my mind. I can sincerely declare, in the language of the late DE WITT CLINTON, "that I regard it as one of the very best institutions that has ever been devised by the wit or established by the beneficence of man," to accomplish the end designed.

It is now more than a quarter of a century since the attention of the founders of this institution was drawn to the urgent wants of a helpless and disgraced class of your population, for whose relief and reclamation the law and the institutions of the country seemed to provide no adequate means. At that time, as well as now, your city and the surrounding country contained a community of idle and vagrant youth; often parentless and homeless, without education or moral training; and whose inevitable destiny seemed to be a career of ignorance, of vice and crime, ending in imprisonment and perpetual disgrace. In the judgment of these good and right-thinking men, the chilling and hopeless infamy of the prison was a cruel and unwise punishment for this helpless and irresponsible class of offenders. They established the House of Refuge, for the relief and reformation of these unfortunate creatures. The very name is suggestive! A REFUGE! A retreat from the baleful influence of older associates matured in vice and crime; from the haunts of ignorance, of drunkenness, and destitution! And how happily it combines the ends of justice and mercy. It vindicates the law, protects society, and yet adapts itself to the wants of the offender, and if possible, bestows the richest blessings upon him, by eradicating from his mind the seeds of vice, and implanting therein the lessons of religion and morality.

The leading object of your admiral institution is the moral and intellectual reformation of juvenile offenders; and in the efforts to accomplish this work, it is wisely assumed that, even under the most forbidding circumstances, there is still a redeeming quality in human nature, especially with the young. "It is," says an able writer on the subject, "designed to take cognizance of crime in its embryo state, and redeem from ruin, and send forth for usefulness, those depraved and unfortunate youth who are sometimes in a derelict state, sometimes without subsistence, and at all times without friends to guide them in the paths of virtue." Of the wisdom and utility of its general design it were scarcely necessary to speak. Its good works are too obvious and manifold to leave room for doubt or speculation. It is not only by the direct blessings it bestows on those who become its inmates, that its merits are to be measured. Its mission is not only to stand between the Criminal Court and the Prison, and claim the juvenile delinquents, with the view to their reformation: but its spirit goes abroad into the streets and alleys, and breaks up the evil associations of the idle and vicious. It relieves the helpless, and perhaps criminal parent, from the care and charge of a refractory child. It gathers from the haunts of vice and wickedness the ill-disposed and erring youth, and deals with them with the kindness and judicious consideration of a guardian and friend. Its prominent characteristic is to temper justice with mercy: to blend together the proper restraints and corrections with the kindness and sympathy of fraternal affection.—How just! How generous and humane! How truly benign in its entire organization and purpose! Here is the school for the illiterate and ignorant: the church, the family worship, and the Sabbath-school, for the reclamation of the wicked: the workshop and factory, for the training of all in some useful occupation.

But the inquiry may arise. Has it, and can it succeed in the great object of its institution? I answer affirmatively—and to my mind, the most touching evidences of its success are found in the eloquent tastimonials of those who have been recipients of its favors. A very few instances, taken at random from the many annually reported by the Managers, I must introduce to your notice. They tell the story of the "Refuge," in the language of simplicity and truth, and reflect its true character through its works.

"I hope you will allow me," says one, who had been convicted of an infamous offence, but who had been completely reformed, "to tender my gratitude to the officers and matron of the House of Refuge, for their great kindness to me. *I have been saved from ruin and misery.*"

A guardian writes: "E. H. is generally obedient, is honest, and I believe speaks the truth. He has improved in his employment, and is a very good boy."

Another writes: "J. C. sustains a good character for honesty, sobriety, and industry. He is an excellent boy to work, is ambitious and steady."

"I have been agreeably disappointed," says another, "in getting a boy from the Refuge.—Instead of getting a bad boy, and difficult to manage, as I was fearful, we have a good boy, in every respect. He sends his thanks to you, for your kindness and care over him. He wishes you to tell the boys to be good, and try to get to the country to live."

Another writes: F. is quite correct in her deportment, industrious, prudent, and conscientious. She frequently expresses her gratitude to those who had charge of her at the Refuge."

"J. M. has conducted herself much to our satisfaction. She has shown much quickness in learning her duties."

"C J.," says another, "sustains a good character as to sobriety, honesty, and industry, and commands the respect of his superiors and comrades."

Another guardian writes: "J. K. will make a good farmer. He will make a very nice man if nothing happens to him. His disposition is good, and I like him very much."

The guardian of J. F. says: "It would be impossible to get a boy to suit me better. I think he is the best boy in the neighborhood, at least my neighbors say so."

Another says: "Edward improves as fast as the common run of boys on the farm. He learns very fast at school, is honest, and obedient."—And again says another: "I have nothing in P. M. but perfect honesty, in fact, he strives to do what is right in every case."

The Refuge was opened in 1828, and up to the first of January, 1854, it had received 3,945 girls and boys, a very large portion of whom have thus been saved from infamy and ruin; and many of them, very many, indeed, as I can well believe, have become useful and influential members of society. I know a number of such. I have frequently met a young man, who had been an inmate of this House of Refuge, and I could bear personal testimony to his merits.

On the first of January last, the inmates numbered 364, of whom 280 were boys, and the remainder girls. During the year, 376 were received and 334 discharged. This was up to the capacity of the buildings then occupied; but these in which we are now assembled are calculated to accommodate nearly double that number of subjects.

The first House of Refuge in the United States, was that in the city of New York, established in the year 1825. This Institution was next founded, in the following year. Since that period the system has continued steadily to grow in favor, and there are now in operation two such institutions in the State of New York, two in Massachusetts, one in Louisiana, one in Ohio, and one in Rhode Island: while in many other States of our Union, Houses of Refuge are in course of erection.

It affords me heartfelt pleasure to add that I have been informed that the buildings of the Western House of Refuge, located at Pitsburg, rapidly approach completion, and that they will probably be ready for the reception of inmates early in the ensuing fall. From the zeal and high character of the Gentlemen who have the matter in charge, we may be assured of its triumphant success.

The general rules and regulations of your Institution exhibit in simple and expressive terms its true character and intention: and nothing I could say, would impress us with a stronger sense of its practical value and importance, than a mere recital of the daily routine of studies and duties inflexibly imposed upon the inmates.

The first, and most important duty enjoined, is to impress upon their minds the advantages of a moral and religious life, and the terrible consequences of vice and crime. Without this, all other teaching would be incomplete. In truth, it would be cruel to the youth to turn him adrift upon the world, with his conscience untouched by a single moral impression. To cultivate the intellect alone—to teach him to read and write, without removing the evil habits and propensities, which he had contracted in his former career, would but partially accomplish the work. Such, however, is not the intent or practice of your admirable Refuge. In the true spirit of benevolence, you seek to make the inmates wiser and better, whilst you furnish them with the means of attaining an honorable position in some of the useful pursuits of life.

It is required that they shall be employed, on an average, four hours in school, and seven or eight hours at some mechanical or other labor, each day.

The hour of rising, in the morning, going to school, beginning and ending work, are indicated by the ringing of the bell. Sundays, Christmas, and Thanksgiving days, are devoted to worship and religious instruction. The females are at all times separated from the males; and each inmate has a seperate dormitory. All are classed according to their conduct; and good behavior for five successive months, entitles the inmate to a badge of honor. Neither spirituous liquor nor tobacco may be used, nor, during the periods for recreation, are any games allowed which have a tendency towards gambling.

The rigid enforcement of these rules has the additional value of inculcating practically the virtue of restraint. I term it a virtue in this connection; because, without restraint, rigid, exacting, and unswerving, it would be idle to attempt the reformation of those who have so far lived without it. Not the harsh and repulsive restraint of the prison cell, into whose chilling portals no ray of sympathy ever penetrates, but rather that of a judicious parent, who inflexibly though kindly controls a wayward and reckless child.

Amongst the admirable arrangements that have increased, if possible, my confidence in the future of this Institution, is the fact that, in the execution of its details, the active agency of woman is to be employed. Her spirit is to preside in some departments at least. And to whom could the work of disinterested benevolence be more properly confided? Her heart is the fountain of the purest affection, and her influence over the obdurate and wicked, is ever the most soothing and powerful.

"Her might is gentleness—she winneth sway
By a soft word and sober look."

Let her voice fall in tones of kindness and love on the ears of even the wayward and vicious, and deep from the inmost soul of such will come up a response, indicating a return of moral sensibility, and that the heart is not all evil—that there is still hope of reformation.

This agency of love and benevolence will at all times be essential to the triumph of the Institution. Not a sickly sentimentalism, but an active and vigilant principle. There is no redeeming influence so potent as a pure and disinterested affection. "It is mightier than the sword of the magistrate, or the armies of the monarch, to conquer evil. It will touch the heart hardened against all other influences. It will say to the reckless transgressor, in the only language he can understand, that he is not an outcast from his race. Depravity must, indeed, have wrought a fearful moral change in that soul, where there lingers not a single chord responsive to the manifestations of goodness.—Even the raging maniac is subdued by its influence. In it consisted the secret of Howard's power over the degraded, the wicked, and violent. In it was found the magic spell that flowed from the lips of Elizabeth Fry.

"Would'st thou a guardian angel seem
To one who long in guilt hath trod?
Go kindly to him—take his hand,
With gentler words, within thine own,
And by his side, a brother stand,
'Till all the demons are dethroned."

But let us turn for a moment from the mere arrangements of the Institution, to notice more particularly the objects of its care. Possibly some may be ready to inquire, why all this labor, this preparation and care for youthful offenders? Why not impose upon them the stern demands of the law? We answer, because many, very many of these unfortunate creatures cannot be properly rated as accountable. Often the victims of shameful parental neglect, and in some instances of wilful parental degradation, their offences are not their own. They sin habitually, if not unconsciously. How shall a youth who never perhaps witnesses a virtuous example, find out the ways of truth and wisdom? How shall he who has been reared in the midst of sin and depravity, learn to respect and observe the rights of others, or to deport himself consistently with the rules of society? How shall the child understand the duty it has never been taught, or to resist the influence of an evil parental example? How shall he escape the infection of a moral disease, if constantly subjected to it in its most malignant type? Can it reasonably be expected that a child shall unaided escape the evils of intemperance—that most prolific of all the causes of vice and crime, and that which, since it can be removed, most loudly demands efficient action to eradicate it—can it, I repeat, be reasonably expected that a child shall unaided escape the evils of intemperance, if continually surrounded by drunken parents and associates, or be induced to attend church or the Sabbath-School, whilst his parents and associates go, in preference, to the betrothal and gambling house? To hope for a voluntary reformation, under such circumstances, would be as unreasonable as to expect to gather "grapes from thorns, or figs from thistles," or to look for a "pure stream from a corrupted fountain." The sympathy between the parent and child is naturally strong, and under these forbidding circumstances must almost inevitably lead the latter captive in the ways of transgression. And shall such unhappy victims, thus allured into the paths of vice and crime, by the most powerful and sacred ties that operate upon the human heart, be made to endure the vengeance of the law—be doomed to prison—to lasting disgrace—to be forever cut off from society? Mercy, with the consent of Justice, answers no! The House of Refuge, in a voice of true benevolence, answers no!

Another class, not so numerous as that just named, are the victims of penury and want. Often parentless and homeless, struggling for mere animal subsistence, with no hand to guide them, they wander and beg through the day, and steal in the dark; and yet they are not so bad as the hardened villain who delights in crime. Imagine the little, half-clad sufferer, pierced by the bleak winds of winter, on the corner of a dark alley, where the clothier exposes his fabrics: or see him again, pinched with hunger, tempted by the exposed meats and fruits of the grocer, and answer me if he has no incentive to steal, beyond the evil intent of a bad heart? If such be consigned to a prison, even for a short period, how certainly do they return, when dismissed from confinement, to their old associates, and how generally do they repeat the offence!

But I would not be understood as intimating that offences of any grade or class, however low or insignificant, should be overlooked or forgiven without correction. My object is to indicate a degree to which reformatory efforts should extend. There is, on the other hand, a class of hardened offenders, whose diabolical crimes almost exclude them entirely from the range of mercy or hope, and whose deprivation of the liberty of the citizen is demanded by the safety of the community. For such there can be but little sympathy. But for youthful and far less hardened offenders, reformatory measures are sanctioned by justice and a wise public policy.

The statistics of crime in England, of a recent date, contain much evidence of the truth of this position. Mr. Pearson, in a statement to a committee of the House of Lords, in 1847, shows that the number of criminals under twenty years of age committed to prison in 1835, was 6,803; and that in 1844, they amounted to 11,348, about one third of whom, he says, had been previously committed for like offences.

The Inspector of the Prison at Liverpool, in 1840, reports that 66 per cent. of the male convicts for the year, were youths who had been previously in prison; and the startling fact that 28 out of each 66 who had been previously committed, had been in jail four times! In the metropolitan districts, the recommittals amounted to 35 per cent. on the whole number of convictions, and in the other five jails in England, to 32 per cent. The Chaplain of the Liverpool Prison, in a report in 1847 says: "It is pleasing to notice that, while the instances of relapse of juveniles into crime, in 1843, 1844, and 1845, have ranged from 49 to 52 per cent., for the year 1847 the recommitments were only 41 per cent." A Judge Shaw, at Dublin, in 1849, said that "about one-third of those tried before me have been convicted of former offences." Othes instances could be given, but these will suffice to show the correctness of the position assumed.

On this point, it is remarked in the *Journal of Prison Discipline*, for the year 1851, in better terms than I can employ: "No wonder that offenders against the laws, on liberation from prison, with none to care for them, associate and combine together. Hence the pauper child, who absconds from the almshouse, and is punished by imprisonment, is drawn into the companionship of thieves; the infant beggar, who only obeys the parent's orders, and is imprisoned, becomes numbered among criminals; the vagrant child, who sleeps in some outhouse or archway, when he has no better place to rest in, is taken to jail, and thus begins his downward career; the incipient, untaught, unfed, juvenile delinquent, who, without fear or knowledge of the laws of God or man, commits some petty theft, and is whipped, imprisoned, and discharged, takes his place among the enemies of society. Thus, felons, burglars, and highwaymen are produced. Our neglect of common sense, not to say of Christian means of prevention, is the national manufactory of abandoned criminals. When shall we become wise? When shall the nation seek to prevent crime by instructing the fallen in the precepts of our holy religion, and by training to habits of industry, the destitute and the depraved? Should we even wait for their incarceration in jail, or graduation as felons, ere we attempt their reformation? Ought we not to discontinue to associate the earliest recollections of our juvenile offenders with prisons, and cease the pursuit of a system, which, from the data of past experience, makes daring and skilful marauders? Ought we not make more use of the school and the spade, and less of the policemen and the prison?"

To illustrate still further the idea that this class of criminals should be reformed rather than punished, let me relate a few practical incidents. The schoolmaster in Newgate tells the story of a boy, in 1831, "who came to his father's breakfast room, and seeing nothing to eat, exclaimed: 'What! nothing for breakfast? O, wait-a-bit!'" He then went out, and in a quarter of an hour returned with a rump-steak and a pint of rum. He had gone out and stolen a piece of linen at Ludgate Hill, and sold it for the trophies he brought back. This boy was transported for theft when he was only fourteen years of age. How clear it is, in such a case, that the parent should be punished, and the child sent to a reformatory school. The same author informs us that there are whole families of boys and girls in London, who, with the consent and under the direction of their parents, devote themselves to theft. He describes the lamentations of a mother, on receiving the news of the sentence of transportation against the seventh son she had lost in the same way. "Ah! I know not," says she, "what I shall do, now poor Ned is going! He was a good lad to me, and though I say it myself, he was as good a hand at this business as any in London. Now, there's little Dick, my eldest son's boy, I think he will never make the man his father was. He is dull; besides, he is only eight—he is not old enough for a good cross business." It were sheer barbarity to sentence a child reared under such auspices to a felon's cell. Every moral sensibility of the child's nature had been perverted by the force of a pernicious parental education and example. It had been made the duty, the interest, the pride and pleasure of the boy, to steal. He was sensible of no wrong, except the disgrace of being caught and of failure in his profession. Humanity and justice would indicate for such offenders a reformatory system of punishment.

Speaking of juvenile offenders, a learned jurist, of a neighboring State, remarked: "If such delinquents are liable to be treated when punished, in the manner as the older and more hardened, it will be almost impossible to arrest their progress in depravity. Most men shrink with repugnance from harshness towards youth. The prospect of making them convicted felons is repulsive. These little victims have never been taught the laws of God or man; or, if they have, it has only been that they may despise them! If any punishment should be inflicted, the rod of the master would be more suitable than the prison. How deeply does it concern the community, to take these little creatures by the hand, when they shall have committed the first offence; withdraw them from contamination and guilt—provide the means of industry and education—soften their minds to the reception of religious and moral truth, and gradually, by gentle treatment and wholesome discipline, lure them into habits of order, truth, and honesty. Is there any greater duty in a Christian country than this?"

An inquiry in this connection very properly arises, what else can be done? what auxiliaries has the House of Refuge, for the prevention and correction of juvenile delinquency? What agents can be employed to relieve it of an excess of subjects for its discipline? The teachings of the domestic institution—the precepts and examples of the family circle—and the influence of education, are to my mind the most potent in preventing crime, and in disseminating pure moral principles.

The domestic institution is the most sacred, universal, and cherished of all the forms of human government. The relations it creates, and the responsibilities it imposes, are of the most delicate character and important concern. Its heads are united by the most endearing ties of our nature, and the entire family circle is bound together by those fine feelings of affection and sympathy, that are seen and felt in no other relation of life. The active and mutual sympathy ever existing between the parent and child, imposes upon the former a deep responsibility. Every word and action leaves its impress upon the juvenile mind. The affections and inclinations in early childhood may be moulded by the parent, like clay in the hands of the potter. In another part of this address, I have given some sad instances of this parental power when devoted to the work of vice and crime; and though it may not be so triumphant in imbuing the youthful mind with pure religious principles, because of the natural proclivity to evil, yet it may be claimed as one of the most efficient agencies in this work. It precedes all other influences, and when properly and timely directed acts upon the flexible mind, before the conscience is seared by evil thoughts and propensities. The parental lesson thus given falls like seed upon good ground, where there are no thorns or thistles to choke their growth, and where they may spring up and produce an hundred-fold. Here is the most favorable opportunity to prevent juvenile delinquency. The child who is thus early trained by the correct precepts and virtuous examples of his parent, will find those precepts and examples, in after life, a strong shield against temptation. They become a guide to his feet, and a lamp to his way. His inclinations are thus set against wickedness, and he has no delight in the drunkenness and debauchery that may surround him. His habits and principles incline him to the ways of wisdom, and the paths of peace. The formation of such a character is generally the work of a mother. The family circle is her legitimate field of operation. By the wise provisions of nature, her relations with the juvenile flock are the most intimate, and her responsibility is incessant and grave indeed. Wherever she goes, whatever she may say or do, she exerts an influence for good or evil, on her tender offspring, and contributes towards the formation of their general character in life. Her government should, therefore, be distinguished by affection and sympathy; by firmness and fidelity; and above all things, by a scrupulous regard for truth. In the exercise of the authority she wields, she should use the utmost care and never to mislead or deceive her child; never to command without insisting on prompt obedience; never to threaten and then neglect to execute; never to promise and then fail to perform. Let her rules of government, whatever they may be, at all times be strictly enforced.

Thus the family institution, acting at the very portals of society, is felt in all its departments, and exerts a powerful influence upon all the functions of civil government. It rests at the very basis of civilization, and may be said to underlie all other social and civil institutions. In the work of educating the young, and training their moral faculties, it is therefore an auxiliary to the school and to the church. If its influence be corrupt and vicious, the labors of the schoolmaster and minister will have but little effect in making either learned or moral citizens of children thus misled. First impressions are generally received within the family circle, and parents should seek to administer the rules of domestic government with due regard to this truth. If afflicted by a disobedient child, they should remember the sacred axiom: "He that spareth the rod, hateth his son; but he that loveth him, chasteneth him betimes."—And also the injunction: "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." The inclinations given by the parental hand, will probably mark the tendency of the offspring through life—so true is the trite saying: "As the twig is bent, the tree inclines." The first step in error is certainly attended with the most difficulty; each successive one with less. And the hardened wretch who expiates his horrible offence upon the scaffold, can generally remember a time when, as a boy, he required encouragement by older and viler associates to induce him to take the first step in his career of crime. How true the language of the poet:

Vice is a monster of such frightful mein,
As to be hated needs but to be seen;
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace!

Education and moral training in schools, next to the influence of the domestic institution, contribute most essentially to the prevention of im-

morality and crime. There is natural truth enough in this proposition, to carry conviction to the minds of the most skeptical, and it can safely be treated as an axiom. The effect of this potent agency, is to develope the intellect, to elevate the moral faculties, to raise man above the animal creation, and fashion him after his Maker. I am aware that I can be pointed to instances of the perpetration of the greatest crimes by persons of education. But exceptions to a general rule rather strengthen than weaken its force. Besides, there may be intellect without conscience, and when I speak of education in this connection, I have reference to the qualities of the heart, as well as those of the head. I certainly cannot be mistaken in the belief that, were society to take entire charge and control of the destitute and vagrant youth that are found in our cities and larger towns, and to send them to school, the effect would be to lessen materially the aggregate of juvenile delinquency. But we are not left to theory and speculation alone to maintain this position. There are stubborn facts in the history of the past, which may be relied upon as evidence of its truth. The New York Prison Association for the year 1850, say that examination into the causes of crime, leads them to this result; that neglected education is the prolific cause of most of the crime amongst us. Of 732 convicts at Auburn, 517 were never instructed in any trade or calling; 371 were intemperate; 468 had received no moral instruction, and 512 had never read the Bible, or attended Divine worship.

The Secretary of the State of Massachusetts reports the whole number of committals to Prisons and Houses of Correction, for the year 1853, at 13,927, of whom about one-half could neither read nor write.

The Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, in an address delivered at the opening of the other branch of this institution, in 1849, presented statistics demonstrating that a large proportion of the convicts in the Criminal Courts, and of the delinquents assigned to the House of Refuge, were very deficient in the rudiments of an education.

In Great Britain, in 1849, in a report exhibiting the degree of education, amongst the criminals of that year, it is stated that out of 41,989 offenders, 31,340 were males, and 10,649 were females. Of the former, 6,484 could read and write, 3,000 could read only, and 12,151 could neither read nor write, and of the remaining 9,676, no information could be obtained. Of the females, 935 could read and write, 1,500 could read, and 5,877 were totally ignorant.

The Minister of Justice in France, in his annual report of 1849, says: That out of the whole numbr then in the Department of the Seine, 3,355 could neither read nor write, and 826 were to some degree persons of education.

A comparison of the condition of Spain with that of England, indicates most clearly the alliance between ignorance and crime. The people of the latter escape the scourge of crime, in about the ratio that they stand in advance of the former in the work of education.

The statistics of Scotland and Ireland, furnish unmistakable evidence to sustain the same view. And in the criminal statistics of France, as compared with Prussia, the same striking fact is observed—the latter possessing the highest degree of education, and exhibiting the smallest per centage of crime. The same condition of things exists in other parts of Europe, but no where is the fact more apparant than in a comparison between the criminal statistics of Great Britain and those of the United States, deducting from the latter the convicts who are not citizens of the country.

The natural proclivity of ignorance and superstition to vice and crime is abundantly evinced in other and less civilized parts of the world; and in their history the fact is attested, that a benighted intellect and distorted moral perceptions are found the fruitful sources of cruelty and crime. The history of Tartary, Hindoostan, Benin, and other petty states of Africa; of New Zealand and the Sandwich Islands, and the Islands of the South Pacific, prior to their moral transformation, is replete with testimony to sustain the position. The destruction of infants, the drowning of aged parents, the offering of human beings in sacrifice, the barbarous tortures inflicted on the vanquished in battle, are the fearful consequences of moral obliquity and human depravity. It is to ignorance, and its natural offspring superstition, that the vices and barbarities of the ancient pagan world are to be mainly attributed. And if we turn our eyes to the actual state of society around us, we shall find the same causes operating. Who are most frequently engaged in brawling and debauchery? In the commission of theft and other petty offences? In rioting, turbulence, and disorder? Are they not, for the most part, the rude, the ignorant, the untutored—those whose moral instruction has been sadly neglected, by their parents and guardians, and whose wayward inclinations have led them to turn a deaf ear to the voice of wisdom and truth?

But it is scarcely necessary to pursue this idea further. Enough has been presented to show the transcendent importance of general education to any people. I hold it as amongst the highest duties of government to provide for the education of the people, and especially for the poor and helpless "who have a claim founded in nature." Nowhere is this obligation more sacred or imperative, than in a government like ours, whose very foundations rest upon popular will, and whose stability and efficiency depend upon the virtue and intelligence of the people. True political economy not less than moral obligation indicates this duty. A distinguished philanthropist of Europe said: "It were wise to give pence to infant schools, and thereby save pounds in the expenses of jails, bridewells, treadmills, transportations, and executions." "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," is a saying as true of social and moral as of physical diseases. A wise economist has said:—Take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves;" and it may as truly be said, let government take care of the young, and when the young become old they will take care of the government. This will be placing the axe at the root of the evil.

In conclusion, let us dedicate this magnificent structure, so complete in all its arrangements and spacious in its departments, to the great work of mercy and justice, for which it has been reared. It is the natural result of that enlarged generosity and comprehensive benevolence, which has at times so distinguished the people of Philadelphia. In its object and intent—in its devotion to the good of others, we have an apt illustration of the humane and benevolent principles of the illustrious founder of your great city, whose goodness and genius seems stamped and impressed upon every page of your history. In its practical workings, I am confident it will reflect the real beauties of our republican and social system of government. It will be a REFUGE in the true sense of the term. A home, a achool, a guardian and friend for the parentless and destitute, who may sin, from the force of their unhappy condition. A master and rod of correction for the wayward, the vicious and refractory. Within its spacious apartments let all such be gathered, not to be punished and disgraced as criminals, and then returned to their old associations to repeat their offences; but to be cured if possible of moral pollution; to be instructed in the rudiments of education; in lessons of virtue and truth; to be trained to habits of industry and obedience; to be made "wiser and better," and thenceforth to go abroad into the world, shielded by the benign principles thus imbibed, and taking their positions in society as useful and honorable members, bearing willing and emphatic testimony to the merits of this charity.

What a gigantic work! It were enough to startle the most sanguine, and yet I am free to predict for the Refuge, a brilliant triumph in the accomplishment of the task.

It was the proud boast of the Romans that, "whilst the coliseum stands, Rome shall stand." The thought was vain, for "Time's effacing finger" ever points to the fallacy of human expectations. The humbled pride and departed grandeur of the once mistress of the world are a fitting commentary upon worldly ambition. But in the benign principles of your institution you have the grounds of a rational, a far more religious belief, that, long after the proud structure you have erected shall have crumbled to dust, the results of its practical and genuine benevolence will remain your most fitting monument, and, through all coming time, exercise a healthy influence upon the peace and welfare of your beloved city and commonwealth.

NOTE FROM THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE PUBLICATION OF GOVERNOR BIGLER'S ADDRESS avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by its general distribution, throughout the various counties of the State, to call the attention of their fellow-citizens to the recent change in the law, relative to the mode of committing subjects to the House of Refuge. The law, as amended, provides that "the Managers of the House of Refuge shall receive under their care and guardianship, infants under the age of twenty-one years, committed to their custody by two Judges, the President Judge being one, of the Court of Common Pleas of any County in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (which said District shall embrace all the counties of the Commonwealth, from which infants cannot be sent to the 'House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania,') except the County of Philadelphia, in which said infant resides or may be found, on complaint and due proof made to them by the parent, guardian, or next friend of such infant, that such infant is unmanageable, and beyond the control of the complainant, and that the future welfare of said infant requires that such infant should be placed under the care and guardianship of the said Managers of the House of Refuge; or when said complaint and due proof shall be made by the prosecuting officer of the County, that said infant is unmanageable, or a vagrant, and has no parent or guardian capable and willing to restrain, manage, and take proper care of such infant."

And it further provides that "the said Judges shall carefully examine the complaint made to them in the presence of the complainant and infant complained of, and for the purpose of bringing the parties and witnesses before them, shall be fully authorized to use such process of the Court as may be necessary; and where the said Judges shall adjudge an infant to be a proper subject for the care and guardianship of the said Managers of the House of Refuge, they shall, in addition to their adjudication, transmit to the said Managers the testimony taken before them, on which their adjudication was founded, and the said testimony shall be taken under oath or affirmation of the witnesses, and in the presence of the party complained of."

By the above-named change in the law, it will be perceived that the opportunity is now afforded for the commitment of subjects *without a trial by jury*, from any county of our State from which infants cannot be sent to the 'House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania,' at Pittsburg. Heretofore, this right of commitment without a trial has been confined to Philadelphia County, and consequently a large proportion of the inmates have been received from this county. But it is confidently believed by the committee, that in future a large number of subjects will annually be received from other sections of the State, and hence they deem it of great importance that the nature of the institution, and its proper sphere of operation, should be generally known throughout the State; and for the purpose of disseminating correct information on these topics, they here present a few very brief remarks in relation thereto.

The House of Refuge is a *Manual Labour Reform School*, designed for the reformation of juvenile delinquents; it is *not* a prison for the punishment of offenders; hence, the earlier in his career of delinquency, and the younger in years, that a subject is committed to the institution, the more effective is its disciplinary training likely to be.

And, to avoid vexatious mistakes, the committee would further state that the institution is *not* designed for an assylum for the imbecile or the maimed, nor for a hospital for the weak and sickly, nor yet to supplant the almshouse; but simply *for the reformation of juvenile delinquents*.

☞The *Baltimore Patriot*, Whig, thus comments on the disbanding of the Whig party:—

Whatever of ancient sympathy we may have had with the gallant Northern Whigs who stood by Webster and Fillmore when they stood by the Union and the rights of the South, we can feel little regret at parting with a faction whose leaders are mercenary, and whose masses mad. If that faction would rather see the fugitive negro protected than the manufacturer; if it likes better the friendship of Garrison and Frederick Douglas than that of J. P. Benjamin, or Alexander Stephens, or Meredith P. Gentry; if it prefers a naked and supererrogatory decree excluding the South from territory which she never expected to occupy, to a cordial interchange of products and a liberal cession of commercial advantages; if it would swap the sister States of the South for monarchial Canada—for Canada, whose population was driven from the Republican colonies because they would not defend their liberties—who still repeat the traditions of confiscation an exile! who sneer at our institutions and laud with obsequious loyalty those which they have derived from the crown. If the Northern Whigs prefer an alliance with those who quitted their Southern homes to lay on Boston Heights confronting a powerful foe without the amunition to have repulsed him—who endured the trials of Valley Forge—who met the confident foe at Monmouth, and crossed the wintry Delaware to strike a blow for freedom when she almost despaired of existence—who bled with the men of Massachusetts in the trenches of Yorktown, and saw the humbled battalion of the haughty invaders pile their weapons at their feet. If the Northern Whigs are willing as they have professed, to exchange American freemen for British subjects, and Republican Whigs for renegades, lanatics, and fugitive slaves, we cannot under such circumstances withhold our approval. Self-respect—the protection of our fireside demands it, and it is done.

☞We are authorized to announce Maj. SAMUEL H. TATE, of this Borough, as a candidate for Prothonotary subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

☞We are authorized to announce WM. M. HALL, Esq., of Bedford, as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Democratic District Conference.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, July 21, 1854.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

Democratic State Ticket.

GOVERNOR:
HON. WILLIAM BIGLER.
JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT:
HON. JEREMIAH S. BLACK.
CANAL COMMISSIONER:
COL. HENRY S. MOTT.

☞We invite attention to the advertisement of Messrs. PARKER and LAIRD which will be found in the proper column.

☞Among the arrivals at the Springs during the last few days, we are pleased to observe Gen. H. D. FOSTER, T. J. BARCLAY, Esq., H. P. LAIRD, Esq., and Dr. S. P. BROWN, of Westmoreland—GEO. P. HAMILTON, Esq., of Pittsburg, and Col. CHAMBERS MCKIBBEN, of the Merchant's Hotel, Philadelphia. The place is rapidly filling up, and the season bids fair to be a good one.

☞The Democratic State Central Committee have published their first address, and, as was to be expected, it is a masterly production. We will lay it before our readers in the *Gazette* of next week, and invite for it a careful perusal. We presume it is from the pen of the talented chairman, Mr. BONHAM.

Editors in Town.

☞SENARY LEADER, Esq., formerly of this place, and at present Editor of the Hanover *Spectator*, in York County, has been spending a few days at the Bedford Springs—also, JAMES B. SANSOM, Esq. Editor of the Fulton *Democrat*.

TEMPERANCE ADDRESS.

☞The Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS, of Philadelphia, delivered an Address on Temperance in the Presbyterian Church, in this place, on last Tuesday evening, which was listened to with marked attention and interest.

We have heard a great many Temperance speeches, but we never heard any man who handled this subject as well as the Rev. gentleman alluded to, and we regret that he could not have been heard by every man and woman in the county. Whilst his style is clear, easy, forcible, and eloquent, his language is moderate, chaste, and convincing; and, unlike most temperance Lecturers, he gives *character* to the cause he so ardently espouses by the *omission* of all vulgar phrases and dish-water anecdotes. He portrays the general evils of intemperance, without making those *low personal allusions* which so often render temperance meetings a *mere farce*, and he is evidently opposed to *hanging the cause of Temperance to the skirts of the political parties of the day*, as some indiscreet men are trying to do. He wants it to stand upon its own merits. In the course of his address, the Rev. gentleman took occasion to say, incidentally, in alluding to the "Know Nothing" order which has recently sprung into existence, that he desired to have no association or connection with this "SECRET SWORN COMBINATION," a sentiment which will find a hearty response in the bosom of every *correct* mind in the Commonwealth, whether Democrat or Whig.

One of the great misfortunes of the age is, that too many "Know Nothings" have undertaken to *tinker* the Temperance cause, and hence it is not an unusual thing to see speakers addressing empty benches, and passing resolutions by the same kind of *dumb voters*, as PUBLIC SENTIMENT! If the people were *satisfied* that gentlemen of the ability and *candor* of Dr. CHAMBERS would address them, when Temperance meetings are called, all classes and conditions of mankind would throng the place, and listen with respectful attention.

GOV. Bigler's Address.

☞We have read with great pleasure and with profit the Address delivered by Gov. BIGLER at the opening for the reception of inmates of the new Department of the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, in Philadelphia, which we lay before our readers, *entire*, this week.—We invite for it an attentive perusal. It is alike creditable to the mind and the heart of the author.

Of the many vast changes physical, social, and moral, which the last half century has unfolded, by no means the least potent in its bearings on the temporal and eternal welfare of mankind, has been the tearing down to a very great extent at least, of the sanguinary and vindictive criminal codes of the eighteenth century—codes which consigned men to Botany Bay or Cayenne for the larceny of a pocket handkerchief, and lanched them into eternity for the theft of a sheep—codes which crowded, promiscuously, offenders of every grade, offenders, sometimes, whose only sins were imprudence and folly, offenders, oftentimes, whom misery and want had driven into crime, into dark, damp, narrow, loathsome dungeons, in idleness and filth, in sickness of body and of soul, unheeded, uncared for, except by brutal jailors, as cruel, as bloodthirsty, as the codes of which they were the ministers.

However the speculative writers of the last century may have recognized the principle that the real object of punishment is the prevention of crime, and not the torturing of the prisoner, it was left for the nineteenth century, and more particularly for the American Republic of the nineteenth century, to manifest a full, living, realization of that truth. And, in the vanguard of this Reform has marched, and yet marches, PENNSYLVANIA.

The alleviation of human misery and the reformation of the criminal is an object worthy of the good and the wise. The devising a prison discipline involving the least possible amount of unnecessary suffering and misery is worthy the Philanthropist and the Statesman, and model Prisons deserve as much the attention of Governments as model Constitutions, model Laws, or model Farms.

"It is a noble spectacle," says Gov. Bigler, "to see a nation or a city devoted to the reformation and moral welfare of man." It is an equally proud and pleasing spectacle to see the Governor of our great State finding time amid the cares and the turmoils of office, to prepare an Address so profoundly philosophical, and aiding, by his high encouragement and approval, the noble philanthropy of the citizens of the world-renowned philanthropic QUAKER CITY.

"Definition of Know Nothings."

☞In 1841, Judge CONRAD, the present Whig and "*Know Nothing*" Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, denounced ALL MEN *entertaining the views* of the present "*Know Nothing*" order as

"☞MINDLESS, HEARTLESS, THROBLESS LUMPS OF ACCIDENTAL HUMANITY, DESTITUTE OF CHRISTIAN PRINCIPLE AND NOT WORTHY OF BEING RECOGNIZED AS GOOD MEN."☜

Can it be possible that any Farmer, Mechanic, or working-man, who has heretofore honestly voted with the Whig Party, will be found willing to identify himself with a faction like this, simply because Mr. POLLOCK, the Whig candidate for Governor, has become initiated as a member of the order? Every principle of self-respect and regard for morality forbid it—and we have no doubt that thousands of conscientious men who have regularly voted the Whig ticket will now enrol themselves among the warmest advocates of Democracy.

Whenever a man presents himself as a "Know Nothing" let him read his *portrait* above delineated by Judge Conrad!

☞The Connecticut House of Representatives (Whig and *Abolition*) recently passed a resolution by a vote of 116 to 73 to amend the State Constitution so as to allow NEGROES to vote on the same terms as white men—also an amendment to prohibit any person from voting who cannot read. The same body elected a rank Abolitionist to the United States Senate!

Resolutions Adopted at the Celebration on the 4th inst., in Philadelphia.

Resolved, That we re-affirm our adherence to the principles sanctioned and announced by the National Democratic Convention, at Baltimore, in 1852; that we approve and will uphold the principles which have guided the policy of Franklin Pierce, in whom and whose administration we have entire and abiding confidence.

Resolved, That the people of every State and Territory, in this country, have the soul and sovereign right to regulate their own domestic institutions, and that the attempt by the people of other States and Territories, or by their representatives in Congress, to bind them, in any case whatever, is an usurpation of man's inalienable right of self-government, and should be resisted; that the principles of non-intervention and local self-government, embodied in what are known as the Compromise measures of 1850, and applied by the late act for the organization of Nebraska and Kansas, deserve and shall receive our cordial and united support.

WHEREAS, among the laws on which Pennsylvania was founded, it was enacted, "That all persons living in the province, who confess and acknowledge the one almighty and eternal God to be the Creator, Upholder, and Ruler of the World, and that hold themselves obliged in conscience to live peaceably and justly in civil society, shall in no ways be molested or prejudiced for their religious persuasion or practice, in matters of faith and worship;" and by the Bill of Rights of this State, it is declared that "No person who acknowledges the being of a God, and a future state of rewards and punishments, shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under the Commonwealth," therefore,

Resolved, That the principles established by the founder of the late province, and which the people of this State have solemnly declared shall forever remain inviolate, are essential to the security of civil and religious liberty, that they have fostered peace, charity, and good will among men, and that the ends of civil society and religion itself have been promoted and cherished by their just observance.

Resolved, That secret political associations, organized and combined with a view to cover with public reproach, and to punish with the loss of civil privileges, any portion of our fellow-citizens who worship God according to the dictates of their consciences, are subversive to these, the foundations of all true liberty; that they spring from a source foreign to the soil of this state and of this Union; that they are alien to the practice and to the hitherto unquestioned policy of American citizens; that they differ from the inquisition only in the character and extent of their penalties; and that we will resist the action of the one as we would the introduction of the other.

Resolved, That the Democratic party never made and will never countenance any appeal to naturalized citizens, *as such*; that as, Washington said, "all are citizens, by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate all their affections;" and we hold, with Jefferson, that "every citizen has an equal right to the honor and confidence of their fellow-citizens, resulting not from birth, but from *his* action and *their* sense of them."

Resolved, That we re-affirm our determination to maintain the system of common schools which this Commonwealth has established and should continue to support at the common expense, and for the free and equal education of all.

Resolved, That the repeated vindication and constant support of these measures by William Bigler, and his wise and watchful care of the interests of the people of this State, and the uniformly just course of his administration, entitle him to the continued confidence and support of his fellow-citizens; and we cordially recognize him as the candidate for our party, and, in order to secure his election, will, in perfect confidence of triumphant success, combine in his support those efforts which, when the Democracy are faithful to themselves, have never failed.

Look at the Bright Side.

Away with long faces! What is the use of looking as if you had a season ticket for a funeral? Can't you find any better name for this world than "a vale of tears," and "scene of tribulation?" If you can't, it will do you good to read a letter which a friend has just furnished us. It is from a wife in Massachusetts to her husband in California. She doesn't intend to go through the world with an air as if

"Muffled drums were beating,
Funeral marches to the grave."

Here is the letter:—

"My Dear Husband:—As it is some time since you left us for California, I suppose you would be glad to hear how we are getting along in your absence. I am happy to say that we are all enjoying very good health on the whole. Just at present two of the boys have got the small pox, Amanda Jane has got the typhus fever, Betsey is down with the measles, Samuel got hooked by the cow the other day, and little Peter has just chopped off seven of his fingers with the hatchet. It's a great mercy that he didn't chop them all off. With these trifling exceptions, we are all well, and getting along nicely.—You needn't be at all anxious about us.

"I almost forgot to say that Sarah Matilda eloped last week with a tin-pedlar. Poor girl! she's been waiting for the last ten years for a chance, and I am glad she's got married at last. She needn't have taken the trouble to elope though. She was a great eater; and I find the baked beans don't go off near so fast now as they did. The way that girl would dip into the pork and beans was a caution to the rest of the family.

"The cow took it into her head yesterday to run away, which was very fortunate, I'm sure, for the barn caught fire and was consumed. I was in hopes that the house would go too, for it's very inconvenient, but the wind was the wrong way, so it didn't receive much injury.

"Some boys broke into the orchard the other day, and stripped all the fruit trees. I am glad of it, for if they hadn't, I presume the children would have made themselves sick by eating too much.

"Hoping that you enjoy yourself in California as well as we do at home, I remain your affectionate wife."

GOV. BIGLER.—His Excellency, Gov. BIGLER, arrived in town on Friday last, says the Clearfield *Republican*, where his family has been sojourning for some weeks, and where he purposes spending a few days of relaxation among his former neighbors and friends. The Governor is in good health and spirits—and if we were to judge from the warm and hearty greetings with which he is welcomed by our citizens of all parties, we should *guess* that he retains quite as much "*character*" as he possessed some thirteen years ago, when there was but a single vote polled against him in the county for the State Senate.

Further Foreign News.

We gave in the *Pennsylvanian* yesterday, a very full telegraphic synopsis of the foreign news, by the Asia, at New York. We have since received our files of foreign papers, and give the following additional items of interest:

The *Amico della Famiglia* of Parma, publishes a letter, written from New York, by a man named Carra, formerly in the service of the late Duke of Parma. The writer states that he assassinated the Duke in revenge for having been caned by his orders, and on another occasion struck in the face by the Duke himself. The details given by the writer leaving no doubt as to the truth of his statement, the government has set at liberty the three persons who were in prison on suspicion to being the authors of the crime. On the same subject, a dispatch from Paris of date 20th, says: "A public functionary of Pontremoli, whose deposition could cast some light upon the assassination of the Duke Parma has been mortally wounded by the blow of a stiletto."

In the treaty with Austria, it is added that Austria will not enter into any arrangement with the Court of Russia which shall not proceed on the assumption of the sovereign right of the Sultan and the integrity of his empire. Austria will evacuate the Principalities on the conclusion of the peace with the least possible delay.

It was known at Berlin that it was resolved at St. Petersburg to give a negative answer to the Austro-Prussing summons, but in such a way as to make negotiations possible on a different basis, namely—Russia would continue to occupy Muldavia. The Sereth which forms the front ar between the Principalites, would be guarded, and immediately after the entry of the Austrians into Wallachia, the Turkish detached corps would leave Lesser Wallachia.

The London *Times* correspondent at Vienna states on the 30th ult. that Baron Meyendorff received his letters of recall on that morning, but it was not believed that diplomatic relations with Russia will be broken off. Count Coronini is to enter Little Wallachia by way of Orsova, with about 30,000 men, on July 3d.

It is stated in a despatch from Constantinople of the 30th ult, that the embarkation of French troops for Varna continues. The Duke of Cambridge had arrived between Varna and Shumla, where the English forces are estimated at twenty thousand and the French at forty thousand.

The Journal of Constantinople, whilst confirming the success of the Turks at Silistra, states that three thousand Bashi-Bazouks, who had taken a Russian outpost, had been attacked by a Russian force triple their number, and that after a desperate struggle fifteen hundred of them were killed. The Russians lost one thousand four hundred.

On the 20th and 23d of June the Turkish vanguard of twenty-five thousand men attacked the Russian rear guard, and drove it beyond Trajan's Wall.

The Czar had set out on his way to the South.—After a short stay at Kaiew, it is said that he will proceed to the Crimea to inspect the fortresses on the Black Sea.

A letter from Shumla states that the auxiliary troops, in concert with the allied fleet, and under the personal command of Marshal St. Arnaud, are certainly to undertake an expedition against the Crimea. Two hundred transports are being prepared, in consequence, at Varna and at Baltschick.

It is stated in a Vienna letter of the 25th ult., in the Post Ampt Gazette, that orders had been sent off by telegraph to Triesto that all the Austrian vessels of war ready to put to sea should leave for the East, and the frigate Venus had sailed at once.

The Transylvanian Messenger states from Cronstadt, near Moldavia, that the Russians officers commanding the detachment stationed along the frontiers of that province, have received orders to transmit to headquarters all the information they can glean respecting the movements of the Austrian troops. The posts of Cossaks have been withdrawn from the frontier, and concentrated at Romania.

The total force of the active army will amount in a fortnight to 300,000, reaching on a line from the frontiers of Dalmatia to those of the Bukovina.

The retregrade movement of the Russian army appears to be no longer doubtful. It is only the character of their retreat which remains a mystery.

They write from Bucharest that the evacuation of Wallachia and its capital, will take place on the 26th or 27th at latest. By superior order, the archives, the public money, the Wallachian militia and functionaries are to follow the movement, which thus appears to lose its political character, and to assume that of a purely strategical combination.

Although the fact of the positive raising of the siege of Silistria is not known, yet we have learnt, that the works have been interrupted since the action of the 13th, and every military man agrees in considering a prolonged occupation of the right bank of the Danube, as impossible in the face of the offensive movement expected from day to day of the army at Omer Pacha and the auxiliary troops. Already several letters announced that the Russians have abandoned the Dobrudscha. We shall soon learn that the whole army is falling back towards the line of the Sereth and the Pruth.

The Convention concluded on the 14th of June with the Ottoman Porte, insures and regulates the freedom of the movements of Austria for the occupation of the Principalities, but the Cabinet of Vienna will only take its final resolutions upon this subject after receiving the reply of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to its last summons.

Colonel Manteuffel was only expected to arrive at St. Petersburg on the 19th or 20th. Nothing will be done before the delivery of the Prussian Note, and the reply of the Emperor Nicholas will not be known at Vienna until the commencement of July.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.

How pleasing it is to behold the smiling faces and the innocent enjoyment of Sabbath School Scholars on the anniversary day! Indeed, parents, teachers and children are then all happy together.

I was invited to attend the celebration of the German Reformed Sabbath School of Schellsburg on last Saturday. I was delighted; a happier little band I never saw. The School formed in procession at the Church and proceeded thence to Judge Schell's large and beautiful grove east of the town. After singing and prayer, an address was delivered by the Rev. H. Heckerman on the "Mission of Sabbath Schools." After the address, a feast of good things was served up. It was a feast, indeed. The table was well loaded with the choicest cakes and the richest delicacies. Much praise is due the ladies of the School for their taste displayed in getting up the entertainment. After feasting sumptuously and enjoying themselves delightfully, the party concluded its entertainment with a masterly performance of several delightful pieces of vocal music, conducted by Mr. George J. Rock, favorably known as a master of music.

AMICUS.

"GOD BLESS YOU MY LITTLE FELLOW!"—A crippled beggar, in a large city, was striving to pick up some old clothes that had been thrown him from a window, when a crowd of rude boys gathered about him, mimicking his awkward movements, and hooting at his helplessness and rags. Presently a noble little fellow came up, and pushing through the crowd, helped the poor crippled man to pick up his gifts, and placed them in a bundle. Then slipping a piece of silver into his hand, he was running away, when a voice far above him said, "Little boy with a straw hat look up."

He did so; and a lady, leaning from an upper window, said earnestly, "God bless you, my little fellow—God will bless you for that."—The lady was the wife of a man so distinguished among the great men of this world, that every one of these boys would have been proud to obtain her approbation, and when she wrote down his name, as one she wished to remember, he felt more than paid for all that he had done.—As he walked along, he thought how glad he had made his own heart by doing good. He thought of the poor beggar's grateful look; then of the lady's smile, and her words of approval; and last, but better than all, he could hear his Heavenly Father whispering, "Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy."

Little reader, when you have an opportunity to do good, and feel tempted to neglect it, remember "the little boy with the straw hat."

SUPPOSED TRACES OF ARRISON.—We learned from a gentleman just arrived from Chicago that a person, answering in many respects the description of Arrison, the supposed murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Allison, was arrested in that place on Monday night last, but from some cause or other not explained he was allowed to depart.

The person arrested had arrived on the evening train, when the cars were immediately boarded by the officers of that city. He was noticed to take a back instead of an omnibus, as the rest of the passengers did, to drive to the Rock Island depot. The officer suspecting him, called the driver and jumped into the back, making some excuse for the intrusion.

At the depot the suspected person was informed that he must be searched, which he gently submitted to, but turning pale as death and acting very strangely. The train was waiting, and the officer, imagining perhaps that he had the wrong man, allowed him to depart.

On the following morning some officers from Cincinnati arrived at Chicago, and more minute description of Arrison being given, the officer who made the arrest seemed to be satisfied that he had hands on the right man.

Our police are now on his track, and if he was the person, they will be sure to capture him.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Good Advice.

Those who imagine they see a split in the Democratic party, should keep their fingers out of the crack, or they will be very apt to get caught, as the five Indians did, who had taken a white man prisoner. He promised to go with them peaceably if they would first help him split a log he was driving a wedge into. They all clapped their fingers into the crack and pulled each way, when the white man knocked the wedge out and "had them all."

A few disappointed officer-seekers are trying to drive a wedge into the Democratic party, and split it. If our Whig friends can find a perceptible crack yet, we advise them to be cautious about putting their fingers into it. The wedge will soon be knocked out. The Democratic party is too tough and well seasoned to be split; and those who try to do it will not succeed. It is the party of the people, and of the constitution, and it must not be destroyed.—*Pitts. Post.*

From the Bermuda Advertiser, July 4.

Frightful Ravages of Cholera in Barbadoes—Over Two Thousand Deaths.

On Thursday last the schooner Phœnix, Capt. Nathaniel Dunscombe, arrived from Barbadoes, in 15 days, at which place the cholera was fearfully raging; up to the 13th ult. the mortality of deaths were 150 to 200 per day, in Bridgetown alone, and the malady was still on the increase.

When the Phœnix left, there was no abatement; the plague was almost entirely confined to the lower classes and to the intemperate, which it seldom failed to carry off, but with those living temperately, and in regular moral habits, when prompt applications were used, the disease was generally arrested and the patients recovered.

In one day the deaths numbered 244, and by the 18th ult., the aggregate as well as could be ascertained were 2,107. The editor of the *Barbadian*, Mr. Clinkett, has fallen by the destroyer; one of the editors of the *Liberal* and the editor of the *Globe* have both been attacked.—Out of one hundred and fifty prisoners in bridgtown only thirteen have escaped. The prison doors were thrown open and the prisoners set free.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.—Mary Davis, a young woman who has for some time been living with the family of Rev. Dr. Babcock, died at 4 o'clock on Thursday morning, from the effects of poison taken the day before. We learn from Dr. Blake, her attending physician, that on Wednesday morning she purchased half an ounce of Corrosive Sublimate at the store of Dr. Brooks (a quantity sufficient to kill fifty persons) of which she took 172 grains. The usual remedies were resorted to, but failed to relieve the unfortunate victim. She committed the rash act in consequence of a disturbance which originated in her marriage, last Sunday, to a young man to whom her friends were opposed—*Cohoes Cuturact.* She was an Irish Protestant and the young man a Catholic, which was the cause of the disturbance—her relatives severely upbraiding her for marrying a Catholic.—*Troy Budget.*

LOSS OF OVER SEVEN HUNDRED LIVES.—The Peruvian transport Mercedes, bound from Casma to Callao, with about eight hundred troops on board, struck upon a rock near the mouth of Casma harbor, on the morning of the 1st ult.—The Mercedes was accompanied by the Government steamer Rimic, the officers of which tendered every possible assistance, but without effect. The Mercedes went down soon after she struck, carrying with her seven hundred and thirty-one persons.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—On Monday, a most distressing accident took place in St. Louis, Mo.: A little girl, about ten years of age, fell into a well, while getting a drink. A man, named Mopp, saw the child fall, and went to her assistance, but having descended into the well and caught the child he became suddenly sick and was unable to hold on to the rope, overcome, probably, by the foul air, and both man and child were drowned before assistance could be rendered.

☞THE SUPREME COURT of Pennsylvania has decreed that a bid made for property which is selling at sheriff's sale, may be withdrawn at any time before the property is knocked down to the bidder, notwithstanding the notice of sale may have declared that "no person shall retract his or her bid." They require the bidder however, to pay the legal costs of a second sale, should the retraction of his bid render one necessary.

Franklin House.

Chesnut Street, between Third and Fourth.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21st.

OLIVER H. P. PARKER, of Ohio, and JAMES H. LAIRD, of this city, having leased the above well known and popular house, for a term of years, are now prepared to accomodate guests in a manner equal to any house in the City.

The location of this House is superior to any other, being in immediate proximity to business: also to most of the Banks, Public Offices, Post Office and the Exchange, where omnibusses start for all parts of the City.

The house having been put in thorough repair, and new furniture added, with many modern improvements, will add much to the comfort of guests. The tables will at all times be suppiled with the best the market affords, and nothing shall be wanting, on our part, to make the FRANKLIN truly the Travelers' Home.

Your patronage is most respectfully solicited.

PARKER & LAIRD.

July 21, 1854.

AFFECTING INCIDENT.—Chas. Watterson an industrious blacksmith at Hickman, Ky., had by hard work and close economy, accumulated sufficient means to send for his wife and family, whom he had left in England. They arrived at Hickman some three weeks since, in charge of a friend, when his cup of happiness was full. But alas! the joy of the happy family was soon turned into mourning. The friend was only a few days after his arrival attacked with cholera and in a few hours his earthly course was run. The same day Watterson was attacked and in five hours he had gone the way of all the living. The wife, a very intelligent and pleasant woman, overwhelmed with grief, was making arrangements to return to England, when she too was attacked by the fell destroyer, and in a few hours had joined her husband in the spirit-land. —*Louisville Courier, July* 10.

BY AUTHORITY.

Resolution Proposing Amendments to the Constitution OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

SECTION 1. *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met,* That the following amendments be and the same are hereby proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, under and in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

PROPOSITION 1, TO BE ARTICLE XI.

SECTION 1. The aggregate amount of debts hereafter contracted by the Commonwealth shall never exceed the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, except in case of war to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to redeem the public debt of the Commonwealth, and the money so raised shall be applied to the purpose for which the debt may be contracted, or pay such debts, and to no other purpose.

SECTION 2. To pay the public debt of the Commonwealth, and debts which may hereafter be contracted in case of war to repel invasions, suppress insurrection, and to redeem the public debt, the Legislature shall at their next session after the adoption of this section into the Constitution, provide by law for the creation of a sinking fund, which shall not be abolished till the said public debts be wholly paid, to consist of all the net annual income from the public works and stocks owned by the Commonwealth, or any other funds arising under any revenue law now existing or that may be hereafter enacted, so far as the same may be required to pay the interest of said debts semi-annually to reduce the principle thereof by a sum not less than five hundred thousand dollars, increased yearly by compounding at a rate of not less than five per centum per annum; the said sinking fund shall be invested in the Commonwealth, which shall be cancelled from time to time in a manner to be provided by law: no portion of the sinking fund shall ever be applied to the payment of the debt of five hundred thousand dollars mentioned in the first section of this article, but the said sinking fund shall be applied only to the purposes herein specified.

SECTION 3. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not in any way be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, company, corporation or association, nor shall the Commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association or corporation in this Commonwealth or elsewhere, formed for any purposes.

SECTION 4. The Commonwealth shall never assume the debts of any county, city, borough or township, or of any corporation or association, unless such debts shall have been contracted to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to defend the State in war.

PROPOSITION 2, TO BE ARTICLE XI.

Prohibiting Municipal Subscriptions.

The Legislature shall never authorize any county, city, borough or township, by vote of its citizens or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any joint stock company, association or corporation, or to raise money for, or loan its credit to, or in aid of any such company or association.

E. B. CHASE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
M. M'CASLIN,
Speaker of the Senate.

In Senate, April 28, 1854.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. Yeas 22, nays 6. Extract from the Journal.

T. A. MAGUIRE, Clerk.

In House of Representatives, April 21, 1851.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. Yeas 71, nays 20. Extract from the Journal.

WM. JACK, Clerk.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Filed April 29, 1854. } C. A. BLAGK, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, July 1, 1854. }

SEAL. } I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original "Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's office the day and year above written.

C. A. BLACK.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Journal of the Senate.

"Resolution No. 562, entitled 'Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth,' was read a third time. On the question, will the Senate agree to the first proposition, the yeas were taken, agreeably to the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Darlington, Darsie, Furguson, Foulkrod, Frick, Fry, Goodwin, Haldeman, Hamilton, B. D. Hamlin, E. W. Hamlin, Heister, Hoge, Jamison, McClintock, McFarland, Piatt, Quiggle, Sager, Slifer, and McCaslin, Speaker—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Creswell, Hendricks, Kinzer, Kunkle and Skinner—6.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, will the Senate agree to the second proposition, the yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the Constitution, and were as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Buckalew, Darsie, Furguson, Foulkrod, Fry, Goodwin, Haldeman, B. D. Hamlin, E. W. Hamlin, Hendricks, Heister, Hoge, Jamison, Kinser, McClintock, McFarland, Piatt, Price, Quiggle, Slifer, Wherry, McCaslin, Speaker—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Creswell, Darlington, Hamilton, Kunkle and Skinner—6.

So the question was determined in the affirmative,

Journal of the House of Representatives.

"The question recurring upon the final passage of the Resolutions, the first proposition was agreed to as follows, viz:

YEAS—Messrs, Abraham, Adams, Atherton, Ball, Barton, Byer, Bigham, Boyd, Bush, Beverly, Cadwell, Calvin, Carlisle, Chamberlin, Cook, Crane, Cummins, Daugherty, Davis, D. France, Dunning, Eckert, Edinger, Eldred, Evans, Foster, Fry, Gallentine, Gibboney, Gilmore, Gray, Groom, Gwin, Hamilton, Hari, Herr, Hiestand, Hillier, Hipple, Horn, Hummel, Hunsecker, Hunter, Hurtt, Jackmon, Kilgore, Knight, Laury, (Lehigh,) Linn, Magee, Maguire, Manderfield, M'Connell, M'Kee, Miller, Monaghan, Montgomery, Moore, Moser, Muse, Palmer, Parkee, Parmlee, Passmore, Patterson, Porter, Putney, Rawlins, Roberts, Rowe, Sallade, Scott, Sidle, Simonton, Smith, (Berks,) Smith, (Crawford,) Stewart, Stockdale, Strong, Struthers, Wheeler, Wicklein, Wright, Zeizler, Chase, Speaker—85.

NAYS—None.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question will the House agree to the second proposition, the yeas and nays were taken, agreably to the 10th article of the Constitution, and are as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abraham, Atherton, Ball, Barton, Beck, Byer, Bigham, Boyd, Cadwell, Carlisle, Chamberlain, Cook, Crane, Cummins, Daugherty, Davis, Deegan, De France, Dunning, Edinger, Eldred, Evans, Fry, Gallentine, Gibboney, Gilmore, Gray, Groom, Gwin, Hamilton, Hiestand, Hillier, Hipple, Hunsecker, Hunter, Hurtt, Jackman, Kilgore, Knight, Laury, (Lehigh,) Lowery, (Tioga,) Linn, Magee, Maguire, Manderfield, M'Connell, M'Kee, Monaghan, Montgomery, Moore, Moser, Muse, Palmer, Parke, Parmlee, Passmore, Patterson, Porter, Rawlins, Roberts, Rowe, Sallade, Scott, Simonton, Smith, (Berks,) Smith, (Crawford,) Stockdale, Wheeler, Wicklein, Wright, Chase, Speaker—71.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Baldwin, Beans, Bush, Byerly, Eckert, Ellis, Hart, Herr, Horn, Hummel, M'Combs, Miller, Poulson, Putney, Sidle, Stewart, Strong, Struthers, Ziegler—20.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Harrisburg, July 1, 1854. }

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

SEAL. } I do certify that the above and foregoing is a correct copy of the "YEAS" and "NAYS" taken on the "Resolution relative to an amendment of the Constitution of the Commonwealth," as the same appears on the Journals of the two Houses of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, for the Session of 1854.

Witness my hand and the Seal of said office this first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

C. A. BLACK.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

July 14, 1854.—3m.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable Property, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, Pa., on which he at present resides, containing 50 acres of patented land, 30 of which are cleared and under post and rail fence, the balance well timbered with good saw timber. This property is on the waters of Bobbs' Creek, 4 miles north of Adolphus Ake's Mill, on the public road leading from Bedford to Johnstown or Jefferson, within 12 miles of Jefferson, and 16 miles of Hollidaysburg. The improvements are a Stone Grist Mill, with two run of Stones, one pair first rate French Burrs, with good merchant and country Bolts, and a complete Smut Machine. The Machinery is all good and substantial, and is partly new. The water power is sufficient during the entire year, and the custom is good and plenty of it. There is also a new Saw Mill on the premises, which will cut from 1500 to 2000 feet of Lumber a day inch measure, which is ready sale at the Mill. One of the Dwelling Houses is a three story frame, suitable for a public House or Store House, and is well finished. There are three other dwellings, two frame and one log house, also a frame stable and Wagon Shed, and other necessary buildings.

Also, will be sold, another Tract of Land containing 300 acres, about 75 acres of which are cleared, of which 10 are good meadow with facilities for making 20 or 30 more. The balance well timbered and well watered by the Bobbs' Creek running through it. There is on the premises an excellent site calculated for either Grist Mill or Saw Mill, with head and fall of 22 feet. There is a variety of choice fruit trees on the farm. The buildings are one good Log House and Stable and other outbuildings. Also, will be sold, 640 acres of good timber land, convenient to the Saw Mill, on which are the very best of saw logs. The above land is all patented, and a clear and indisputable title will be made to the purchaser or purchasers. Those wishing to purchase good property, will learn the conditions, (which will be moderate,) by calling with the subscriber, residing on the first named property.

CASELTON AKE.

July 21, 1851.

NOTICE.

Job Mann adm'r of the Estate of Jos. S. Morrison, deceased.

vs.

George Funk and Samuel Funk.

No. 202 August Term 1852 in the Common Pleas of Bedford County.

Application of George Funk to have the above Judgment and those upon which it is founded opened. The undersigned, appointed auditor, to report facts, &c. will sit to attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Wednesday, the 16th of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WILLIAM M. HALL,
Auditor.

July 21, 1854.

NOTICE.

In the matter of exceptions filed to the account of Alexander Richeson, administrator of John Davis, late of Dublin Township, Fulton County, (formerly Bedford County,) deceased, the undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County to examine said exceptions and report an account, will sit to attend to his duties at his office in Bedford Borough, on Monday, the 14th day of August next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

S. H. TATE,
Auditor.

July 14, 1854.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the exceptions filed to the account of Sam'l H. Tate, Esq., administrator of Samuel Tate, late of West Providence Township, deceased, the undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County to examine and report on said exceptions, and make an account, also to make a distribution among the heirs, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, the 15th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WM. M. HALL,
Auditor.

July 14, 1854.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable Farm, situate in Napier Township, Bedford County, containing 390 acres of patented land, on which is erected a good Double Dwelling House, good Bank Barn, Smoke House, Spring House, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, and all other necessary outbuildings. About 180 acres of this land cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation. About 20 acres of meadow, and more can be made. This land is capable of being made into three farms, and has an excellent orchard of choice fruit upon it. It is situated about six miles north of Schellsburg—and only 1½ miles from a good mill, and in a pleasant neighborhood. For further information, enquire of

ANDREW HORN.

July 14, 1854.—3m.*

NOTICE.

All persons are cautioned against trespassing upon my farm, in Colerain Township, either in fishing, hunting, or otherwise, as I will enforce the law against any person so trespassing without respect to persons.

WM. S. BEEGLE.

July 14, 1854.

☞ We are authorized to announce THOMAS W. HORTON, Esq., of Broadtop township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

CONSUMPTION AND SPITTING BLOOD.—See the certificate of Mr. Turner H. Ramsey, for many years proprietor of the Farmers' Hotel, Fredericksburg, Va., and late of the City Hotel, Richmond, Va.

Dr. John Minge, of the City of Richmond, though a regular physician, and of course opposed to what he called quack medicines, was obliged to say that its good effects in the case of Mr. Ramsey, were wonderful indeed.

He had been given up by several physicians; had tried most of the quack medicines, and was on the verge of despair, as well as the grave, when he tried Carter's Spanish Mixture.

We refer the public to his full and lengthy certificate around the bottle, stating his cure.

*** See advertisement.

A DESIRABLE TOWN PROPERTY For Sale.

The subscriber, anxious to go west, offers, at Private Sale, the valuable Town Property on which he at present resides, in Schellsburg Borough.

There are two Lots, (one of which is a corner lot,) 66 feet front by 240 feet deep, on which there is erected a two story Brick Dwelling House, 40 feet front and 20 feet back, with Brick back building, 20 by 16 feet, with double back porch, all nearly new.

Also, a two story Frame Carriage Shop, 58 by 20 feet, with Smith Shop adjoining, 35 by 19 feet, and Carriage and Lumber House, 16 by 30 feet, an excellent new or nearly new Stable, and other out buildings thereon erected.

The location is in the most desirable part of the Town, and one well suited for the Carriage Manufacturing Business, or the same may be changed to suit the Foundry or any other Mechanical pursuit. The shops are sufficiently large to work 10 or 12 hands to advantage.

Being near the Allegheny, the best of Lumber can be had cheap—and coal can be got to great advantage.

Any person wishing to purchase property and start the Carriage Manufacturing Business, will do well to call on the subscriber, as he is determined to sell if he can.

For terms, &c., enquire either of the subscriber in Schellsburg, or Jno. P. Reed, Esq., Bedford, Pa.

G. W. HUNT.

June 23, 1851.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, the undersigned will offer, at public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, 27th day of July next, the following described real estate, viz: A tract of land situate in Colerain Township, containing one hundred and fifty acres and 120 perches, adjoining lands of Fred. Mench, A. Kerns' heirs, Jno. Harcleroad, and others.

Terms made known on day of sale, and sale to commence at ten o'clock. A. M.

JOHN CESSNA,
Adm'r of the Estate of Jacob Dively, deceased.

June 23, 1854—4t.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, the undersigned will offer, at Public sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 28th July, next, the interest of John Moser, minor son of Philip Moser, deceased, being the one undivided seventh part of the following described Real estate, subject to the Widow Moser's dower, viz: A Tract of Land situate in Harrison Township, containing about one hundred and thirty acres, about one half of which is cleared, with a Log House, Barn, Tannery, &c., thereon erected, adjoining lands of Samuel M. Barclay's heirs, Jno. E. Miller, Abraham Miller, and others.

JOHN METZGER,
Guardian of John Moser.

June 23, 1854—4t.

Final Notice!

The subscriber gives particular notice to Sportsmen, that they must not trespass on his premises in pursuit of game. He has suffered much from them and their dogs already. Malicious boys and others, who are in the habit of trespassing, are also notified that he will no longer submit to their depredations, and is determined to deal with them to the extent of the law.

WILLIAM MAIKEN.

Bedford Township, June 23, 1851. }

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers, at Private Sale, the valuable Farm on which he at present resides, situate 4½ miles west of Schellsburg, in Juniata Township, Bedford County, on the Turnpike Road leading from Bedford to Pittsburg, containing 246 acres of good land, 125 acres cleared, 15 acres of meadow and land sufficient for making as much more. The buildings are a good dwelling house, part log and part stone, (the stone part rough-cast,) Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Granary, Dry-house, &c.—a Well of excellent water near the door, and a running pump a short distance off. Also, a fine orchard of choice fruit, say 200 trees, consisting of Apples, Cherries, Plums, Pears, &c. About fifty acres of the land is well set in Clover.

☞ Any person wishing to purchase a fine Farm with a small sum of money can do so by calling on the subscriber.

GEORGE G. BURNS.

June 2, 1854.

"Fellow Citizens!"

Do you want to *leave your measure* for a FASHIONABLE SUIT OF CLOTHES, warranted to give satisfaction in STYLE, QUALITY, FIT and MAKE? Do you want to see a *large and splendid Stock of*

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

and other seasonable goods for *MEN'S WARE?* Do you want to see a *fine assortment of* COATS, PANTS and VESTS, gotten up in a style not inferior to the best ordered work? Do you want Under Garments of the *"right stripe,"* or FURNISHING ARTICLES that *"can't be beat,"* or

BOY'S CLOTHING

for your Sons? In short, if you want *all* or *any* of these things so essential to the adornment and comfort of the "outer man," call on

STEPHEN'S, Merchant Tailor,

McKaig's Row, Baltimore Street (next door to Campbell's Drug Store,) Cumberland, Md.

☞ If you want an OUTFIT of CHEAP READY-MADE CLOTHING, I would advise you to call at the RAILROAD CLOTHING STORE, near the Depot.

May 19, 1854.—1y.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN,
G. H. SPANG.

June 2, 1854.

CAUTION!

All persons are cautioned against trespassing upon my farm, by hunting or otherwise. I have submitted to repeated injuries in this way, until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and I am now determined to enforce the law against all who do not pay attention to this notice without respect to persons—so look out!

SOLOMON REIGHARD,
West Providence Township.

June 16, 1854.*

NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE!

More New Goods
AT
THE NEW STORE.

Rupp & Oster

Respectfully inform their numerous patrons that they are now receiving direct from Baltimore and Philadelphia, in addition to their Spring supply, a large and handsome assortment of new style

SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising a great variety of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

Of the newest and most fashionable styles, together with every other article adapted to the every day wants of the people; all of which they will sell at the shortest possible advance for CASH, or upon a short credit to good and PUNCTUAL customers. Having purchased our goods CHEAP FOR CASH, and having adopted for our motto, *"Quick sales and small profits,"* we feel assured we can make it to the advantage of purchasers, in search of cheap bargains, to call before purchasing elsewhere.

We therefore respectfully invite all, and the *Ladies especially*, to call and see, learn our prices, and judge for themselves. We will show our goods with pleasure, whether you wish to buy or not, and hope by fair dealing and a desire to please, to continue to merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage.

☞ All kinds of produce taken for goods.

June 9, 1854.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers respectfully beg leave to announce to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that they have just received and opened a splendid assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell at *low prices* either for cash or country produce. Their assortment is very large, and has been selected with great care; consisting, in part, of Cloths, Cassimers, Tweeds, Jeans, Satinets and Linens, for men and boys wear; Ladies *fine dress goods* in great variety, among which will be found Silks, Alpacas, Bombazines, Mous De Laines, Tissue, Baredges, Chintz's, Lawns, &c. &c.,—also Calicoes of every description; Brown and Bleached Muslins, Shirting, Sheetings, Ticking, Table Diapers, Crash, Cotton Baggings, Osnaburgs, Hosiery for men, women, and children; Hat and English Crapes: Bonnet Silks and Ribbons of all descriptions; Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs; Linen Edgings and Laces: Silk Laces and Fringes. Our stock of *mourning goods* will be found very superior, to which we invite especial attention.

Shoes and Boots.—Mens, Youths, and Childrens Boots—Ladies fine Shoes and Bootees; best silk lasting Gaiters, assorted colors—Misses Gaiters and Jenny Lind Ties—also fine shoes for men and boys.

Ladies and Misses Bonnets, latest styles, consisting of Gossamer, Belgrade, Florence Braid, French lace, together with every other style to be found in the eastern cities—also Tampico and Palm Hats for Men and Boys, and a very superior article of Silk Slouch Hats.

An elegant assortment of Groceries, such as crushed, pulverized and Brown Sugars, best Coffee, Hummell's Extract of Coffee, Baker's Broma, Corn Starch, Golden Syrup, and N. O. Molasses, together with a great variety of other articles which would occupy too much space to enumerate. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to give us a call.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest prices.

SANSOM & GEPHART.

Bedford, April 14, 1854.

SPRING GOODS! LOW PRICES!!

The undersigned respectfully announce to their friends and customers that they have just received a large and general assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which, for cheapness, quality, and style, surpasses any Stock they have heretofore offered. We name in part:

Blue, Black, Brown, and Olive French Cloths, Black, Mixed, and Fancy Cassimers, Coatings, Cantonets, Summer Cloths and Cassimers, Cassinetts, Kentucky Janes, Velveteens and Cords, Russia Duck, Linen Drillings, Table Damask, Jacquer'd Diapers, &c.

Rag, Listing, Hemp, and Woollen Carpeting, Mattings of various widths, Floor Oil Cloths, &c.

280 pieces Summer Calicoes, all colors and prices;
55 pieces Blue Drills and Summer Pant Stuffs;
20 pieces Bed Ticking and Furniture Checks;
40 pieces Bleached Muslins, from 6 to 18 cents;
25 pieces Plain and Figured Barage De Laines;
20 pieces Blk. Gro de Rhine, water'd & chang. Silks;

Alpaccas, Irish Linens, Cambrics, Plain, Swiss, & Dotted Muslins, Jaconets, Colored Crapes, Shallies, Silk Tissues, Broka Barage, Wash'd Blond, Tarletons, Hollands, French Embroidered Sleeves, Collars & Hdkfs., Ribbonds, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Edgings, Trimming Braids, Blk. Silk & Fancy Cravats, Lustre & Lisle Thread Ginghams, Domestic Ginghams, &c., &c.

Mens', Boys', & Childrens' Summer Hats, Misses' Flats, Bonnets, &c.; Mens' & Boys' City-made Calf-skin Boots & Shoes; Ladies' & Misses' Morocco Bootees, Gaiters, Slippers & Ties, of the very best quality: Hardware, Bar Iron, Anvils, Vices, Springs, Nails, Scythes, Traces, Cords, &c.: Wooden Ware, Tubs, Buckets, Churns, Brooms, Queensware, Stoneware.

Groceries of every kind. Best Rio Coffee, Java Coffee, Rice, Teas, Spices, Tobacco, Extract Coffee, Linseed, Whale, & Patent Oils; New Orleans & Porta Rica Sugars, and Crushed, Clarified, and Pulverized Loaf Sugars.

We respectfully invite every one in search of bargains to give us a call before purchasing. Returning our thanks to all who have so kindly patronized us, we respectfully solicit their renewed favors.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce received for Goods at Cash prices.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

April 14, 1854.

SHERIFFALTY.

To the People of Bedford County.

The undersigned offers himself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

DANIEL W. LEHMAN.

May 12, 1854.*

Iron, Nails, Spikes, and Grain and Grass Scythes for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Juliana Street, next door to Dr. REAMER'S Drug & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line in a superior manner, on reasonable terms. From long experience in the business, he feels confident he can render satisfaction to all who honor him with a call.

He constantly keeps on hand ready-made clothing, of every description, for Men and Boys—also, a superior assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, SILK, SATIN, and other VESTINGS, and Summer Wear, which he will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and make them up to the taste of the purchaser.

He also keeps a general assortment of Cravats, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c.

He hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

WM. SCHAFFER.

June 9, 1854.

Fresh Arrival.

MRS. POTTS would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, that she has just received from the eastern cities a beautiful assortment of Visetts and Scarf Visetts, Bonnets trimmed in the latest style, childrens' and Misses Flats, an elegant assortment of French worked collars and Under Sleeves, and a great variety of embroidered Ribbon for Sashes, together with ladies dress goods of every quality.

Bedford, June 16, 1854.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will sell, at public sale, on the premises, in Union Township, County aforesaid, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of August next, all that, the following described tract of land, containing 196 acres and 133 perches, adjoining lands of Jacob Corle, Jr., Jacob Beard, and Jacob Claar, about 80 acres cleared and under fence, and the balance well-timbered, having thereon erected a story-and-a-half frame house; two log houses, a double log barn, a stable, and other outbuildings—also, a good spring of water close by the houses, and a good orchard of choice fruits thereon. The above is a very desirable property—title patented and indisputable.

Terms:—One-third of the purchase money to remain in the hands of the purchaser during the life-time of the widow of Jacob Corle, deceased, the interest to be paid her annually, and the principal at her death, to the heirs of the deceased:—the remaining purchase money to be paid one-third in hand, at the confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds, or bonds and mortgage.

☞ Attention will be paid by the subscriber, residing in Union Township, to all enquiries of purchasers. Post Office address, St. Clairsville, Bedford Co.

JACOB CORLE, JR.,
Administrator of Jacob Corle, deceased.

June 16, 1854.

Talk about Low Prices! Cheap Side is the place after all where you get the worth of your money.

SUGAR.—Nice refined White Sugar at 9 cts., crushed do. for 10 cts. a pound, for sale by

RUPP & OSTER.

COFFEE.—Good Rio Coffee at 12½ cents—Prime Rio do at 15 cents.

RUPP & OSTER.

A NICE CUP OF TEA.—Very superior Imperial, Young Hyson and Black Teas for sale by

RUPP & OSTER.

SYRUP.—More Golden Syrup of a very superior quality just received and for sale at the

CHEAP SIDE.

FISH.—Fresh Shad, Mackerel, and Herring, for sale at

RUPP & OSTER'S.

BACON—A nice lot of Country cured for sale at the

CHEAP SIDE.

Transparent Window Shades received and for sale by

RUPP & OSTER.

BONNETS.—A new supply of very cheap Bonnets just received and for sale by

RUPP & OSTER.

A new Falling Top Buggy and Brass Mounted Harness, of very superior eastern work, made to order, for sale by

RUPP & OSTER.

June 16, 1854.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Having secured the services of a competent Agent in Washington, D. C., he will give especial attention to Soldiers' Pensions, Claims, and Bounty Lands.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, one door North of the residence of Samuel H. Tate, and immediately opposite Capt. Beckwith's Hotel.

He has for sale one FARM situate in Monroe Township, containing 180 acres of land, 70 acres cleared and under fence, with house and barn thereon erected. There is an orchard of excellent fruit on the premises.

Also, 300 Acres of Limestone land, situate in Woodcock Valley, one and-a-half miles north of the town of Bloody Run.

Also, 500 Acres of first rate timber land, situate in Hopewell Township, lying south of the contemplated Chambersburg and Bedford Rail Road.

Also, 1800 acres of unimproved land in Bedford and Fulton counties which will be sold low to actual settlers.

The above lands will be sold in large or small quantities to suit purchasers.

April 21, 1854.

SHINGLES.—10,000 White Pine Lap Shingles for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

FISH.—Another supply of Mackeral, Shad, and Herring, just received and for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

SUMMER HATS—a great variety for sale at the store of A. B. CRAMER & CO.

A two-Horse Wagon, and one Top Buggy, new, and work warranted, for sale cheap on a liberal credit, or for Country Produce.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

☞ We are authorized to announce DANIEL BARLEY, Esq., of Middle Woodbury township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the county convention.

STOVES!

On hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Truth is Mighty!

Important news for the Invalids of Albany!

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO-ELECTRIC VOLTAIC CHAINS,

A New, Novel, and strictly Scientific Mode of applying Electro-Magnetism for the Instant Relief and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES,

Is for the first time introduced to the people of Albany and vicinity. We know that there is too much good sense among the inhabitants of this place to desire a long, unmeaning, extravagant advertisement; hence we shall simply give you a history of the Chains, and the success they have had in curing within the last year, *NERVOUS DISEASES.*

Pulvermacher's Electric Chains were first used in France, three years since, where the success that attended their use, soon attracted the attention of the FIRST MEDICAL men in Paris, who took pains to give them a still further trial, and recommended their adoption in the different Medical Colleges of that Kingdom. Within the last two years they have been introduced in Germany, Austria, Prussia, Belgium and England, where they soon became the most popular article for the INSTANT RELIEF AND PERMANENT CURE of that class of diseases called Nervous.

One year since they were introduced into the United States, and can now be found in all the principal cities in the Union. It is necessary to speak at length of their great success and unparalleled sale, wherever they have been introduced. It is sufficient to state that they are highly recommended by Professor Mott, Van Buren, Post and Carnochow, of New York, and also in daily use in every Hospital in that city. $1,000 dollars will be given to any person who will produce so many well authenticated certificates of cure, from intelligent patients and scientific physicians, of the following diseases, as may be found in a pamphlet of 36 pages, to be had (gratis) of the only agents in Albany, DEXTER & NELLAGER.

Painful and Swelled Joints	Palpitation of the Heart
Rheumatism	Neuralgia of the Face
Pains in the Back	Nervous Headache
Deafness, Blindness	Dyspepsia, Indigestion
Pains of the Liver	General Debility
Nervous Cough	Female Diseases
Tooth Ache	Prolapsus Uteri.

It is not strange that the application of Electro-Magnetism will instantly relieve pain, wherever located, more quickly than opium or any of its compounds—for it is based upon the true theory of the origin of pain—a lack of the nervous fluid, which the Chains supply, by being applied over the parts affected—after first being moistened with common vinegar, which is the only preparation necessary.

The common sense of the people all over the country is awakening, and they have concluded that they will no longer make drug shops of their stomachs, or be guilty of swallowing the miserable, disgusting nostrums that are thrust before the public.

RHEUMATISM, that common disease of this climate, can be almost INSTANTLY relieved of its pain—and a permanent cure produced by simply applying a chain of 18 links for a few days, a few hours each day.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.

More than one hundred cases of this disease have been cured within the last year, that had baffled every other mode of treatment, by wearing a 30 link chain for a few weeks, by attaching one end upon the spine and the other on the abdomen. After a simple application the worst symtoms disappear, and the patient soon gains flesh and strength. I do not know of one single instance that has not been greatly benefitted, if not permanently cured.

ONE WORD OF CAUTION TO THE LADIES.—Ladies who are ENCIENTE, are requested to wear them only for a few moments at each application, for by long and frequent use MISCARRIAGE is often produced.

JOSEPH STEINERT, General Agent,
Broadway, New York.

Agent:—Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford, Pa.

June 9, 1854—1y.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, the undersigned will offer, at public sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of July next, the interests of Elizabeth, Susan, and John Miller, of, in, and to the following described real estate, it being the one undivided seventh part subject to the widow Moser's dower, viz:

A tract of land, situate in Harrison Township, containing about one hundred and thirty acres, about one-half of which is cleared, with a Log House, Barn, Tannery, &c., thereon erected; adjoining lands of Samuel M. Barclay's heirs, Jno. E. Miller, Abraham Miller, and formerly the property of Philip Moser, deceased.

☞ *Terms*—CASH. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN METZGER,
Guardian.

June 23, 1854.—4t.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
JOHN KING.

June 1, 1854.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
JOHN KING.

June 9, 1854.

P. A. HEALEY & BRO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Spices, Patent Medicines, &c.,

Cumberland, Md.

☞ *Orders from Physicians and Merchants filled with pure and unadulterated articles, at Baltimore prices.*

June 9, 1854—1y.

CAUTION!

All persons are cautioned against hunting, fishing, or otherwise trespassing upon my Farm, known as the "Funk Property," near Bedford, as I will most certainly enforce the law against all who do so, without respect to persons. So look out and save trouble and costs.

WM. CHENOWETH.

June 9, 1854.

CAUTION!

All persons are cautioned against trespassing upon my Farm either by fishing, hunting, or otherwise, as I have suffered greatly in this way, and cannot submit to it any longer. Those who do not pay attention to this notice, will find themselves proceeded against according to law, without respect to persons.

PHILIP J. SHOEMAKER.

June 9, 1854.*

A Journeyman Shoemaker Wanted.

A Journeyman Shoemaker, competent to make Ladies' Shoes, will find constant employment and a good situation by applying to the subscriber in Bedford.

JOHN MILLER.

May 5, 1854.

Boarding House.

MRS. FLETCHER would respectfully announce that she has fitted up her house for the accommodation of visitors to the Bedford Mineral Springs, and feels confident she can render satisfation to all who give her a call.

Bedford, June 9, 1854.

Bedford Academy
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY.
REV. JOHN LYON, PRINCIPAL.
W. W. CAMPBELL, A. B.,
Associate Principal.

THE first session of the fourth school year of this Institution will open on the first Monday of September, 1854. The postponement has arisen from the desire of the Principal to commence and prosecute the studies of the school year in the most vigorous manner and with the *corps of Instruction unbroken*. Mr. W. W. CAMPBELL, who has been associated as Permanent Assistant in the Academy, cannot be present until the time fixed upon; and the Principal feels that his own health requires the fullest vacation that circumstances will justify.

The present school year opens auspiciously. The Principal looks forward with confidence, under God's favor, to its efficiency and success. With enlarged experience and invigorated health, with the Teacher of his choice, who has already commended himself to the attachment and confidence of this community, and with a corps of students already drilled and animated with some generous enthusiasm for knowledge, he hopes fully to sustain the high estimation in which his fellow-citizens have been pleased to regard this school of learning. The studies of the advanced class will cover a good part of the Junior and Senior Course in our best Colleges. No pains will be spared to develope the intellect and perfect the scholarship of the Juvenile *Classes*. While memory is cultivated, and accuracy of recitation enforced, where set words are important, it is our guiding principle, that the great object of Education is to teach the young mind *how to think*, and to express in suitable language what it thinks. We ever keep in view that "the repetition, parrot-like, of the words of the school book, by the pupil, evinces neither his knowledge of the subject nor his power to enunciate it; and much less do the monosyllabic answers to a fixed set of questions."

If practice upon this principle gives the Teacher more labor, it will ensure *him* a higher reward and the Pupil a thousand-fold more benefit.

During the past year an *Astronomical Apparatus* has been procured, at a cost of $60.

Seperate entrances and seperate seats are appropriated to the Male and Female Departments.

It has long been a Desideratum with the Principal to introduce a *thorough and scientific study of vocal music* as a part of the Academic Course. It will now take its place by the side of Grammar and Arithmatic as a daily recitation. We hope to wipe off that reproach for Deficiency here which lies so justly against most of the Schools and Academies of England and America. No extra charge for this study will be made during the present school year.

No Pupil received for less than 1 quarter.

Terms per quarter, as usual, to wit:

CLASSICS,	$6 25
HIGHER ENGLISH,	5 00
MIDDLE "	4 50
ELEMENTARY "	4 00

Bedford, August 19, 1853.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

OLD PEWTER & COPPER WANTED.

THE highest price, in cash or trade, allowed for old Pewter and Copper.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Sept. 9, 1853.

JOHN R. EDIE, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the courts of this county. During the terms of Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

ISAAC HUGUS, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the Courts of this county.—During the terms of the Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, March 10, 1854.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞ Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

MISS MARGARET C. FETTERLY,
FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKER,

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity that she is prepared to make Dresses, of every description, in the neatest style and on the most reasonable terms. Having made arrangements to keep a general assortment of TRIMMINGS for Dresses, Ladies will find it to their advantage to give her a call. She will also keep BONNETS, and a general variety of Fancy articles. She hopes to meet with liberal encouragement.

April 21, 1854.*

ENVELOPES,
DIE SINKING & ENGRAVING.

Dies altered, Envelopes stamped with business cards, Homœopathic Envelopes, self-sealed and printed. Paper Bags for putting up Garden and Flower Seeds, with printed directions, at 55 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, by

WILLIAM COLBERT.

N. B. *Orders will be delivered by Express, or as per agreement.*

March 24, 1854.—6m.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of John C. Benne late of Juniata Township, Bedford Co., deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

NICHOLAS WHITELINE,
Administrator.

June 30, 1854.*

Mens, Boys, and Youths, city-made calf-skin Boots, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

LIVER COMPLAINT,
Dyspepsia, Jaundice,
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,
Prepared by
DR. C. M. JACKSON,
No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

Strong Testimony in favor of Dr. Hoofland's celebrated GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. JACKSON, No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia; the great remedy for Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, &c.

Hatch & Broomhall, W. Chester, Pa., 1850, said: "The general satisfaction expressed by those who have used Hoofland's German Bitters, is, perhaps unparalleled; some think it worth its weight in gold."

Abel Turrel, Montrose, Pa. Feb. 7, 1852, said: "Your German Bitters have gone off very rapidly. I have sold about half a dozen to a very respectable Baptist Clergyman of my acquaintance, who attributed his restoration to health to the use of these Bitters.

C. E. Lathrop, Tunkhannock, Pa., May 25 1851, said: "Almost any number of certificates can be obtained from some of the best men in this section as to the efficacy of the German Bitters, should it be deemed advisable. It is a medicine that emphatically recommends itself, and in every instance has produced a good report."

A. B. Kaufman, Lancaster, April 30, 1850, said: "I have been for a series of years afflicted with Dyspepsia, Inactivity of the Liver, and Nervous Debility. My mental powers have been so reduced as to render me quite unfit for the transaction of any kind of business. After consulting many eminent physicians, and using their prescriptions, and after using the most popular remedies of the day, supposed to be applicable to my case, I always failed to have a permanent relief. A friend, with much pursuasion, induced me to try a bottle of your celebrated Bitters. I have used one bottle, and this day commmence the second. I can, with cheerfulness, state that it has happily improved me. My appetite and spirits have astonishingly improved, and I begin to feel as though I had grown (suddenly) ten years younger; and really, I am almost prepared to say that I now consider myself calculated for any business, while, ten days ago, I would have as soon undertaken to *square the circle* as to have attempted it."

For sale by DR. S. D. SCOTT, Bedford, and respectable dealers in medicine everywhere.

Oct. 14, 1853.—1y.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of LUMBER of the best quality, among which is 100,000 Shingles, of different kinds; 75,000 feet of superior Boards, and a splendid lot of Locust Posts. Builders, and others in want of Lumber, will find it to their advantage to examine his large assortment.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Jan. 14, 1853.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

Life Insurance.

Key Stone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, Pa., has a Guarantee Capital of $75,000.

President, Hon. LUTHER REILEY, M. D. Pamphlets, Circulars and all necessary information can be obtained by calling at the office of the subscriber, authorized agent for Bedford County.

C. N. HICKOK, Agent.

SAMUEL D. SCOTT, M. D. Medical Examiner.

October 10, 1851.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

DR. S. A. R. FISH

HAVING located at Summerhill, in Cambria County, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public.

Dr. Fish is in possession of a certain preventive for Flux, Scarlet Fever, and Fevers in general, which he will warrant for both adults and children for the space of one summer season.

May 6, 1853.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of City-made Boots and Shoes, which he will sell at first cost to close out his stock of this description.

JOHN MILLER.

May 5, 1854.

GLOBE HOTEL,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, *Proprietor.*

April 7, 1854.—1y.*

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles*. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines*, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books*, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

PLASTERING LATHS.

The subscriber having rebuilt a mill for sawing, in Union Township, is prepared to furnish any quantity of 'plastering Laths' at the shortest notice, at $1,50 per thousand for three feet long—other lengths in proportion. Address St. Clairsville.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Feb. 17, 1854.

MENGEL HOUSE.

THE subscriber having removed to the Mengle HOUSE, in the Borough of Bedford, recently in the occupancy of Mr. Isaac Mengle, respectfully announces to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is fully prepared to accommodate all who honor him with a call, and hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of custom. He will make it his study to render comfortable all who stop with him—and he invites Travellers, Movers, Drovers, and persons attending Court to give him a trial.

His stabling is of the best quality, and competent to accommodate a large number of horses, and it will always be attended by an obliging and attentive hostler.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, on reasonable terms.

Determined to spare neither pains nor expense to make his house what it should be, he confidently relies upon the public for a generous support.

JAMES S. BECKWITH.

March 31, 1854.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.
Not a Particle of Mercury in it!

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

This valuable Medicine, which has become celebrated for the number of extraordinary cures effected through its agency, has induced the proprietors, at the urgent request of their friends, to offer it to the public, which they do with the utmost confidence in its virtues and wonderful curative properties. The following certificates, selected from a large number, are, however, stronger testimony than the mere word of the proprietors; and are all from gentlemen well known in their localities, and of the highest respectability, many of them residing in the city of Richmond, Va.

F. BOYDEN, Esq., of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, known every where, says he has seen the Medicine called CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE administered in over a hundred cases, in nearly all the diseases for which it is recommended, with the most astonishingly good results. He says it is the most extraordinary medicine he has ever seen.

C. B. LUCK, Esq., now in the city of Richmond, and for many years in the Post Office, has such confidence in the astonishing efficacy of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE, that he has bought upwards of 50 bottles, which he has given away to the afflicted. Mr. Luck says he has never known it to fail when taken according to directions.

Dr. MINGE, a practising Physician, and formerly of the City Hotel, in the city of Richmond, says he has witnessed in a number of instances the effects of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE which were most truly surprising. He says in a case of Consumption, dependent on the Liver, the good effects were wonderful indeed.

Still another Cure for Scrofula.—I had a very valuable boy cured of Scrofula by Carter's Spanish Mixture. I consider it truly a valuable medicine. JAMES M. TAYLOR, Conductor on the R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va.

Salt Rheum of 20 years Standing Cured.

Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, residing in the city of Richmond, was cured by three bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, of Salt Rheum, which he had nearly 20 years, and which all the physicians of the city could not cure. Mr. Thompson is a well known merchant in the city of Richmond, Va., and his cure is most remarkable.

WM. A. MATTHEWS, of Richmond, had a servant cured of Syphilis, in the worst form, by Carter's Spanish Mixture. He says he cheerfully recommends it, and considers it an invaluable medicine.

EDWIN BURTON, commissioner of the revenue, says he has seen the good effects of Carter's Spanish Mixture in a number of Syphilitic cases, and says it is a perfect cure for that horrible disease.

WM. G. HARWOOD, of Richmond, cured of Old Sores and Ulcers, which disabled him from walking. Took a few bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture, and was enabled to walk without a crutch, in a short time permanently cured.

BENNETT & BEERS, Prop'rs,
No. 125, Main Street, Richmond, Va.

For sale by Dr. S. D. Scott, Bedford—J. M. Barndollar, Bloody Run—A. B. Bunn, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines every where.

Oct. 14, 1853.—1y.

John A. Blodget,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend punctually to all business entrusted to his care. ☞ *Office nearly opposite the office of the Bedford Gazette.*

March 3, 1854.

W. B. CLARKE,
WITH
Bunn, Raignel & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
British, French and American
DRY GOODS,
No. 91 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of his old friends in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Somerset, Blair, and Cambria, to the above CARD, with the hope that, when they visit the city to purchase GOODS, they will not fail to call at "No. 91 North Third Street," where, he feels satisfied, they will find as choice a selection of Goods (on as reasonable terms) as are to be found in any other house in Philadelphia.

W. B. CLARKE.

March 24, 1854.—1y.

F. BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

This ESSENCE is a preparation of unusual excellence. In ordinary diarrhœa, incipient cholera, in short, in all cases of prostration of the digestive functions, so common, it is of inestimable value.—During the prevalence of epidemic cholera and summer complaints of children, it is peculiarly efficacious; no family, individual or traveller should be without it, as it enables the system to resist the influence of incipient disease, which lurk in a changing climate.

CAUTION.—Be sure to get the genuine Essence, which is prepared only by F. Brown, at his drug and Chemical Store, N. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all the respectable Apothecaries in the United States, and in Bedford, Pa. by SAM'L D. SCOTT.

Sept. 30, 1853—1y.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,
Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞ They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

*** They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

James M. Gibson

Respectfully begs leave to announce to the inhabitants of Bedford and vicinity that he has added to his former stock of GROCERIES and CONFECTIONARIES, a well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, embracing Calicoes, Muslins, Summer Wear for Men and Boys, Hats, &c., &c. Also Boots and Shoes in great variety for men, women, and children—a very large supply of SEGARS of a very superior quality, also half-Spanish and Common—Tobacco and Snuff—Raisins, Prunes, Nuts in variety, and candies of every quality and flavor—Spices of every description—Ready-Made Clothing—a very superior article of Shaving Cream, and Perfumery of the richest and most approved quality—Syrups of various flavors, a superior article of Yeast Powders, to which he invites especial attention—Young Hyson and Imperial Teas, Toys, Envelopes, and Trimmings. His stock of *Jewelry* is not only large, but of a very fine quality. He has also on hand a supply of most excellent CLOCKS. As usual, he will constantly keep Flour, Bacon, Lard, Coffee, Sugar, Salt, Molasses, &c., &c. He returns many thanks for the generous patronage heretofore conferred upon him, and respectfully asks for a continuance of former favors, satisfied that he can render satisfaction to all who give him a call.

Bedford, May 20, 1853.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers, at private sale, the valuable farm on which he at present resides, situate one mile from Adolphus Ake's Mill, on Bobbs Creek, in Union Township, Bedford County, near the public Road leading from Schellsburg to Hollidaysburg, within half a day's drive of the latter place, containing two hundred and sixty-nine acres, the principal part Creek bottom land, about 125 acres cleared, of which 25 acres is Meadow, the balance well timbered, and well watered by the Bobbs Creek running through it. There is an excellent site on the premises, calculated for either a Grist Mill or a Sawmill—there is a variety of choice grafted fruit trees on the farm. The buildings are three log Dwelling Houses, with a good never failing Well of water at the Door, a good Barn finished off with Graneries, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, and other out buildings. Also a good Tanyard lot with vats sunk and buildings on. The above is all patented land, and a clear title will be made to the purchaser. This property is situate within half day's drive of Bedford, and within 5 miles of St. Clairsville.

Any person wishing to purchase good property, will learn the conditions, which will be very moderate, by calling with the subscriber, residing on the property.

JOHN H. AKE.

Jan. 20, 1854.

TIN & COPPER WARE.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, Tin and Copper Ware in great variety, on the most reasonable terms.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

DR. A. B. MADAN

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Office in the room formerly occupied by Dr. BRAMWELL, opposite Mr. Frazer's Tavern. ☞All night calls promptly attended to.

April 8, 1853.

Watches and Jewelry.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to his customers and the public generally, that he has just received from the East, and is now opening at his old stand in the Borough of Bedford, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, a well selected assortment of Watches and Jewelry, consisting, in part, of Fine Gold Levers, Lepine & Silver Watches—also a variety of Gold Chains, Keys, Gold Pencils, & Pens—Rings, Ear Rings, Bracelets, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, &c. Albatta Spoons and Forks, and 8 day and 30 hour Clocks. Persons will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock. My motto is quick sales and small profits. Watches & Clocks repaired as usual.

H. NICODEMUS.

Aug. 26, 1853.

MONEY WANTED.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment on or before the 1st day of May next. All accounts unsettled at that date will be collcted by course of law.

C. N. HICKOK.

March 31, 1854.

☞ We are authorized to announce the name of HUGH MOORE, ESQ., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

June 23, 1854.*

THERE ARE FEW things which afford us greater pleasure than sitting down to write a notice of the celebrated Hoofland German Bitters, because we are fully conscious we are conferring a public benefit, and our heart tells us that by our notices many have been induced to take these Bitters, and been rescued from death by Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, &c., for the cure of which it is certain. It is prepared and sold only by Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch street, Philadelphia.

THE LUNGS.—The lungs are the most liable of all the organs of the human body to take disease, especially in the winter, owing to the cold and variable state of the weather, which causes obstructions of the skin; the humours are driven in upon the internal organs, hence coughing and shooting pains in the breast are experienced. To any affiicted in this way, we would in the way of salutary advice say, buy Dr. Keyser's Pectoral syrup. Take it according to directions, and you will get well.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

BY TELEGRAPH.
Latest Intelligence from Cuba.
A Revolution Anticipated.

Wholesale & Retail Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar STORE.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that they have constantly on hand a large and extensive assortment of choice Cigars, viz: Regalias, La' Normas, Principees, Casadoris, Havanas, Ceroots, Plantation and Jenny Linds—together with half-Spanish and Common of a superier quality. Also, a variety of chewing Tobaccos and Snuffs, all of which will be disposed of upon the most reasonable terms.

J. S. & G. W. CROUSE.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

April 15, 1853.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.
Russell & Boyd,

Attorneys at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

WILL practice in the several Courts of Bedford and the adjoining counties.

Agencies, collections and all other business entrusted to their care will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

☞ OFFICE in Juliana Street, south of the Court House, and opposite the residence of William Lyon, Esq.

April 22, 1853.—1y.

King & Moorhead,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
And Commission MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Produce and Pittsburg Manufactures,
No. 27, Wood St. Pittsburg.

May 16, 1851.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, would respectfully beg leave to announce to the public in general that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, in addition to his former stock, a large and well selected assortment of Hardware, embracing every article usually found in Stores of this description. His stock of Nails, Steel, Shovels, Edge Tools, building Hardware, Cutlery, Saws, Chains, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chissels, Planes, Stair Rods, Coffee Mills, Augurs, &c., &c., is very large and of the best quality, and will be sold at a small profit. He also keeps a general assortment of Groceries, Spices, &c., &c., to which he invites the attention of the people. He has removed his Store to the Room occupied as the Post Office. Call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

ANDRIS SAUPP.

June 10, 1853.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

COACH AND WAGON FACTORY.

The undersigned having entered into partnership in the above business, would anuounce to the citizens of Bedford County that they are now prepared, at their Shop at the East End of this Borough, to furnish CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, of every style and price; also, COACHES, WAGONS, and PLOUGHS. BLACKSMITH work of every description executed to order, on the shortest notice, at their shop adjoining the Coach Factory.

Determined to keep none but the best of workmen in their employ, and to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State, they hope to receive liberal encouragement.

☞ Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work and the highest prices allowed. We respectfully invite the public to give us a call.

WM. WEISEL,
JOHN FOSTER.

Bedford, Feb. 3, 1854.

A CARD.

HAVING disposed of my Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Books, &c., to Dr. FRANCIS C. REAMER, I take this opportunity of recommending him to my friends and former patrons as a Physician of much experience and skill, in whom they can place entire confidence.

S. D. SCOTT.

Feb. 24, 1854.

DR. WM. BURCH

Having permanently located in Pattonsville, Bedford County, respectfully tenders his services to the public in the line of his profession.

Pattonsville, March 3, 1853–1y.

STOVE BLACKING.

ALL persons in want of Stove Blacking will find an article called the Victoria, superior to anything of the kind now in use.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned present their most sincere thanks to their numerous patrons for their very liberal patronage since opening the NEW STORE on the 14th of April, 1854, which has succeeded far beyond their most sanguine expectations, and has inspired them with renewed efforts to replenish their spring supply with such styles for the coming season, as cannot fail to please the most fastidious. And, as our motto, QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, you may rest assured of purchasing your goods at the CHEAP SIDE at the very lowest possible prices.

Respectfully,

RUPP & OSTER.

June 16, 1854.

DOCTOR YOURSELF

The Pocket Æsculapius; or every one his own Physician.

The 50th Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the human system in every form and shape. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M. D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ÆSCULAPIUS to his child; it may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hacknied Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ÆSCULAPIUS. Have the married, or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

☞Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE CENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for One Dollar.

Address, (post paid,) Dr. WM. YOUNG,
No. 152 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

May 26, 1854.—1y.

ZINC PAINTS.

One-third cheaper than White Lead, and free from all Poisonous Qualities.

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

HAVING greatly enlarged their works, and improved the quality of their products, are prepared to execute orders for their SUPERIOR PAINTS. DRY, and GROUND IN OIL, in assorted packages of from 25 to 500 pounds; also DRY, in barrels, of 200 pounds each. Their WHITE ZINC, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted PURE and unsurpassed for BODY and UNIFORM WHITENESS.

A method of preparation has recently been discovered, which enables the Company to warrant their paints to keep soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their paints will be superior to any other in the market.

Their BROWN ZINC PAINT, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the Zinc ores from New Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces.

Their STONE COLOR PAINT possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting Cottages, Depots, Outbuilding, Bridges, &c.

Dealers supplied on liberal terms by their Agents.

FRENCH & RICHARDS,
Wholesale Paint Dealers and Importers, N. W. cor. of 10th & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

May 26, 1854.—6m.

Wool, Rag, List and Hemp Carpeting, from 18c up, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the books and accounts of the late Solomon Mason, Esq., have been left in the hands of William T. Chapman, Esq., for collection. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

J. B. BOGGS, *Adm'r.*

May 19, 1854.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new patterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the Post Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

To the Citizens of Bedford.

A. L. HICKEY & CO., No. 148 CHESNUT STREET, above Sixth, Philadelphia, have now on hand one of the largest, cheapest and most varied assortment of their improved steel spring sole leather

TRUNKS

ever offered to the public, with a fine article of Light Weight Sole Leather Trunks, Carpet and Leather Bags, for travelling in Europe. Also a splendid assortment of Ladies Dress Trunks, Bonnet Boxes, &c., &c., ranging in price from two to thirty dollars, with a fine varity of Hobby Horses, Propellers, Gigs, &c.

All of the above articles we will sell low for cash. Prize Medal awarded at the World's Fair in London in 1851. A. L. HICKEY & CO.,
No. 148 Chesnut Street, Phila.

May 26, 1854.—3m.

Ice Cream.

The subscriber has opened his Ice Cream Saloon for the present Season, and is fully prepared to serve up this delicacy in the best style.—He has two Parlors, handsomely furnished—one for Ladies, the other for Gentlemen.—He also keeps a constant supply of cakes and Confectionary of every description, and the best of Mead and Small Beer.

JOHN J. LUTHER.

June 16, 1854.

Patent Leather, Enamel do., Saddler's Moroccos, and new style Enamel Cloth for Carriage Trimming, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

SHARPEN YOUR SCYTHES.—If you want a Grindstone, warranted good, call at the store of

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

WHO WANTS A BONNET.—Bonnets and Misses Flats—a large supply just received and for sale, at reduced prices, by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

June 9, 1854.